

MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. III. NO. 236

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.

CITY PRICE

SHIPPING

INSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
10th Oct.	Arabia	8000	---	---
17th "	Karnata	8000	---	---
24th "	Moldavia	10000	---	---
31st "	Calcutta	8000	---	---
7th Nov.	Kayser	8000	---	---
14th "	Persia	8000	---	---
21st "	Medina	8000	---	---
28th "	Karnata-Hind	11500	---	---
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
12th "	Khiva	6000	---	---
19th "	Salsette	6000	Maiwa	11000
26th "	Arabia	8000	---	---

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.
Tender leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.
All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visa of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Days	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	K. Kishikawa	27th	20th Sept	2nd Oct
Yamaguchi Maru	H. Nomura	24th	17th Sept	12th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	21st	14th Sept	9th Oct
Yokohama Maru	K. Ogasawara	18th	11th Sept	6th Oct
Wakasa Maru	K. Kishikawa	15th	8th Sept	3rd Oct

For Freight apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,000
Twice a month from BOMBAY TO JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.
Steamers: Tons: Arrival: Departure
Sagami Maru: 4588: 3rd Oct: 13th Oct
Luxon Maru: 4078: 24th Oct: 4th Nov
Uma Maru: 3019: 6th Nov: 17th Nov
For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mosaic
Plaster and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE !! FREE !! FREE !!
Rai Shahab Dr. K. O. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
DR. SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave about	Leave about
				1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9230	Oct. 11th	
City of Karachi	A & C	5568	Oct. 25th	
City of Marseilles	A & C	5568	Oct. 30th	
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th	

HOMeward.

Steamer	Class	Tons	Leave about	Leave about
				1915.
City of Lahore	A & C	6047	Oct. 19th	
City of Paris	A & C	9230	Oct. 23rd	

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.
Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Madras, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Ceylon, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTENITO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:
WEEK FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Ss. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA," 185 Tuesday 11 a.m., 5th Oct.
"LHASA," 184 Saturday, 9th October.
*Via Penander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail).
S. S. "KARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Kashi, Panni, Charbar Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bahrira, Kow, Mahommehar and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Bsidary Mail).
S. S. "CHADARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on Friday, the 8th October, calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Kashi, Panni, Charbar Muscat, Bandar Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrain, Bahrira, Kow, Mahommehar and Busreh.

FOR EAST SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PUNUA," 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 29th October, via Portonader, calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
S. S. "FULDA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rate of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, ACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
4th Oct. 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST. MATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Meadows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA;
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 421

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1st MAY, 1885.
Capital Authorised Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up Rs. 13,14,275
Reserve Fund Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan, Peshawar, Sialkot, Patiala, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, City, Ambala City, Rawaipindi, Jhelum, City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of all currencies are bought and sold, and discounted at the Bank.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH CHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the rate of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month. Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.
Steamers. Tonnage. Captains' Leave. Bombay. about
† S. S. Circaia 6722 C. F. Osborne 20th Oct. 1915
† S. S. Castalia 6388 Wm. Keady 25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia 5124 Alex. Andrew 23rd Nov. 1915
*To Glasgow direct.
†To Marseilles and Liverpool.
†To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.
Single Return.
Bombay to Suez Rs. 420 650
Bombay to Port Said 435 660
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool 555 887
Bombay to London via Marseilles 630 942
Bombay to Gibraltar 570 855
Bombay to Liverpool 590 860
Bombay to New York via Liverpool 867 1433
All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America via Anchor Line and Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO. (SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING
B. J. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHT
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace S.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 103 &

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price is the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you good service for 15 to 20 years; but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches in the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with complete and beautiful hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof screw back.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with complete and beautiful hairspring in double barrel and bush fitting lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS
BOMBAY & POONA

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Taiping (F.M.S.), Ipoh (F.M.S.), Medan (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala-Lumpur, Seremban (F.M.S.), Klang (F.M.S.), Seremban (F.M.S.), Bangkok, Batavia, Hongkong, Yokohama, Haiphong, Kobe, Cebu, Manila, Hanoi, Hong-Kong, Canton, Fochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, North China, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividend when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE ROBERTSON,
Post Box No. 21.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1876.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1860.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUNGALOW, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 1,00,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from November 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum on the remaining six months. On Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed on arrangement. No interest will be allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING.
Transacted rules for which on application.
H. P. ST.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING.
Transacted rules for which on application.
H. P. ST.

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, for up-to-date equipped Printing Office who has long experience in need apply to Box No. 551 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle." 1906

WANTED—two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—4 cyl. 2-seater with dicky, in perfect condition. State full specifications and lowest price to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

VARIETY ARTISTES wanting dates apply MANAGER, Puri's RINK CINEMA, LAHORE. Travelling Companies can have sharing terms, the largest Picture Theatre in India 150 ft. by 75 ft. with up-to-date Ladies Lounge. 1857

WANTED—two Indian SHIFT ENGINEERS for small electric power station at Mombasa. Pay about one hundred rupees monthly. For particulars apply to Box No. 560 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1950

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. No offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to N. S. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric lighting, brass bound foot board, lined leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 560 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

TERRIERS! TERRIERS! TERRIERS! FOR SALE—Fox Terrier pups, smooth haired thoroughbred and well marked. Apply to Box 562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1952

FOR SALE—A beautiful HUPMOBILE CAR, 3 seater, coupe-body-fitted with Morocco leather lining all round glassed 2 head lamps, 2 side lamps, 1 roof lamp and 1 stepney with all electric complete wire fittings less batteries and with all tools. Apply to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphinstone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS—GENUINE BARGAIN—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-3 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

FOR SALE—Wanted to dispose of the entire good-will with stock-in-trade including a Carriage and a Horse, of a long standing well-established and unencumbered business of over half a century standing in Estate line. Those desirous of getting into a most lucrative business at a reasonable price will find this a splendid opportunity. One connected with a firm of Architects or any business connected with construction of Buildings and those that require connection with Maharaja's, Chiefs and Elite should not lose this opportunity. The present proprietor undertakes to completely coach and then retire from the business. Please communicate in the first instance with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 990

TO LET—A very convenient BUNGALOW at the foot of Kennedy Bazaar, Birganm. Apply to GOCULDAS next Bungalow. 1925

Two godowns, 50ft. by 30ft. 1st and 18ft. by 30ft. by 15ft. one compound on Delisle Road, Hope Mills. Apply A. F. Bag. 14, Khetwady Lane. 1944

RY and convenient Offices to small rentals to suit tenants. Night and Fans. No Agents. B. J. SHAPURJEE & Co. Street. 552

MENEXE, Apollo Bunder, Yacht Club, Apollo Road. Rs. 25 to Rs. 125.

MANAGER, Watson's Annex.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A LARGE BUNGALOW with a big compound and garden at 543, Naigam, Dadar, opposite Morebaga. Apply within. 1892

TO BE LET, Lonarla, "Barometer View," "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the proper-ty and credits of TOOKARAM HIRAJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at first Carpenter Street outside the Fort. Deceased. GARGAM TOOKARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present unemployed residing at first Carpenter Street outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above named deceased are hereby directed to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration. W. S. S. BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJLI, Registrar. (Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 29th day of Sept. 1915. Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER, Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD., which has been adjourned for want of a quorum, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company at No. 113, Esplanade Road. R. K. TARACHAND, Secretary.

1st Oct. 1915.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION of WASTES of the Sholapur S. & W. Co. Ltd., Shop at their office, 2, Parnarid Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1915, at 9 a.m. (S. T.). For samples and all other particulars and terms see the under-mentioned. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., Agents. The Sholapur, S. & W. Co. Ltd. 1953

NOTICE.

OWING to the sad demise of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, the date for receiving tenders for the distillation and supply of country liquor to licensed vendors in this State is changed from 11th October to 11th November 1915. P. H. LASTUR, Dewan, Rajpura State.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 35, APOLLO STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 1817.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY THE MUNICIPAL GODOWN AT MUSJID STATION ROAD. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the right to occupy the Municipal Godown at Musjid Station Road, on a monthly tenancy from 1st November next. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. BENNETT & CO. Bombay, 4th October, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BAGS OF LENTILS AND MUSTARDSEED, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Dock Shed No. 1, on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo, landed ex. s.s. "Worsley Hall." About 2,900 bags Lentils and Mustard-seeds etc. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers. Bombay, 4th October, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Good opportunity to secure well made Household Furniture, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of October 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Meher Mansi," on Cooperage Fort, opposite the Rdstand, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture (some pieces by Maple, Dev Canji, Roberts and Benjamin), comprising sliding dining table, arm and without a chair, and some made-to-order mirror, side-board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass and porcelain ware, marble top tables, fancy teapots, handsome new designed tapestry, upholstered drawing-room suite, handsome Chippendale pattern cabinets, handsome corner cabinet, Brinsmade cottage piano rich table ornaments, engravings, carpets, single and double iron bedsteads, English roll top table, sewing machine handsome almirah, marble top dressing and wash-houses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, easy chairs, show cases, Empire-pewriter, etc., etc.

The property of E. Hill, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 5th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of Provisions for Indian Troops Packing Cases, Second-hand Loco Type Steam Boilers and other Stores. Lord No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer Bombay, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks:— 1 lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, puffed gram, pawa, dates, turmeric, tea, hillies goor and unserviceable articles. 2 second-hand loco type steam boilers. Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REMOVAL OF GREEN LEAVES.

PROSECUTION UNDER FOREST ACT.

NARAYANA TIWARY AND THREE OTHERS V. KING-EMPEROR.

These were two companion applications against the order of Mr. C. V. Verdon, Sessions Judge at Karwar and of Mr. G. R. Kumble, First Class Magistrate at Sirsi respectively. The petitioners, who are undivided Hindu brothers and owners of garden lands in Sirsi, were prosecuted by the Forest Department under S. 25 (f) of the Forest Act for burning and felling trees in a forest, originally assigned to the village community of which the petitioners were members, but under a new scheme recently sanctioned by Government was assigned exclusively to the petitioners. It was alleged that after this latter assignment and before the lease was actually signed, the petitioners burned and felled green trees thus causing a loss of Rs. 650 to the Forest Department. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty of the offence specified in the complaint as well as removing green leaves. He thereupon sentenced the petitioners to a month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 and the rest of the petitioners to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each. Petitioner 1, appealed to the Sessions Judge at Karwar, as a result of which he was acquitted of the offence of burning and felling trees but convicted of the minor offence viz removal of green leaves for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 only the rest of the sentence being remitted. Thereupon, the petitioners applied to the High Court on the ground that the conviction and sentence were illegal in the absence of evidence to show the green leaves were of a particular description the removal of which was forbidden by rules. Their Lordships issued a rule why the convictions and sentences should not be set aside. Mr. G. P. Mundeewar appeared for the petitioners.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARDS FOR MONDAY, THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar. In the Division Court No. 12.

For withdrawal.
43-15 1407-14—Crawford B. & Co., Karl Pittenger & Co., v. Chagandas & Co., Payne & Co.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.
62-14 1403-13—Malvi H. M. & Co., Messrs Jugmohandas Ranchoddas a firm, Messrs Kuppia Dhillu & Co. a firm, & anr. Mehta D. & Lalji.
5-15 558-03—In person, Bai Jannabai, widow, v. Fazalibhai Heptulla & ors, Nanu H. & Co.

Appeals for Hearing and final Disposal.
22-15 1039-14—Manukel H. M. & Co., Noor Mahmood Fazal v. Bhagwanji Ramji & Co. a firm, & ors, Purnanand & Co., Manik H. M. & Co.
18-15 923-14—Patel & Co. v. Mehji Vallabhdas, Messrs J. A. Begbie & Co. a firm, Little & Co.
19-15 506-11—Dastur & Co. Bai Bhikhubai, widow, v. Balaibhai Khandas & anr, Motichand & D.
29-15 133-14—Unwalla P. & P. The South India & Mysore Mfg. Co. Ltd. & anr. v. Hosenbhai Ahmedbhai & ors, Ard H. D. & Co.
30-15 In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in Re Ginning Post at Shegaon.—Little & Co. Hardatram Rampratab, v. The New Mofussil Co. Ltd. Crawford B. & Co.
31-15 In Re Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and in Re Pressing Post at Shegaon.—Little & Co. Hardatram Rampratab, v. The New Mofussil Co. Ltd. Crawford B. & Co.
35-15 859-13—Shroff D. & D. Tatimabai, widow, v. The Advocate General of Bombay & ors, Mulla & M. Ard H. D. & Co., Payne & Co., Mulubhai J. & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
400-14—Captain & V. Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdullah Muktaboy, Ard H. D. & Co.
138-15—Unwalla P. & P. Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N. & Co., Kh. L. M. & Bhai K. G. & Little & Co.
1288-14—Patell & Ez, Eleji Unarsey, a firm, v. W. & A. Graham, a firm, Craigie B. & C.
S C Ct 842-23013-14—Craigie B. & C. Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13—Patell & Ez, Bai Hosenbhai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kaynoo Abdul Hosen & anr, Mans H. M. & Co.
1145-14—Ardesir H. D. & Co. v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhownji K. & Ch.
412-15—Surajmal & Co. Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Mulkani Toleram Nanddas & anr, Malvi H. M. & R.
198-15—Manecklal & Co. Gangabai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D. & L., Rustomji & G.
582-15—Payne & Co. Monghibai widow and anr v. Madhownji Lalibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.
858-14—Mans H. M. & Co. Marimbai, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V. P. P. Parvi, Trajhi D. & Co.
173-14—Jehangir M. & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.
206-14—Mehta D. & Lalji, Sarabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kadarina, & ors, Mulla & M. Jeh M. & Somji, Little & Co.

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78-15—D J Mastri, Vemuchand Nihalchand v. Chimbhai & anr, Jehangir M. & S. 440-15—Madrik & Chh, Kanji Ladha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Veli & ors, Sub & G. Kh L. & M.
1240-14—In person, Dharsey Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshoji, Motichand & D.
244-15—Patell & Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Malji & anr, Edig W. & Co.
513-15—Merwanji K. & Co. Gulabhai Moogatrai & anr, v. Bibi Shah Zaidha Hajia, Rustomji & Gir.
746-14—Jind & S. Rajaram Appaji v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G. & Co.
1125-14—Ard H. D. & Co. R. D. Sethna v. Waghi Veera & ors, Deph F. D.
220-15—Jeh G. & B. N. Fatehali & Co. a firm, Jilmal Kisonchand, a firm, Shroff D. & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for Disposal (in Chambers).
1065-15—Rustomji & Gir, Mathuradas Dolatram, a firm, v. Bai Bachubai & anr. For owners' Deeds (in Court).
432-09—Ard H. D. & Co. Mangaldas Chaggonlal Vakila & anr, v. H. B. Wagle & ors, Motichand & D. Daph F. D.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal Long Causes.

186-14—Madhavi & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adalbhai Sobhaji & Co. a firm & ors Khandarao L. & M. Sabnis and G. Edgelow G. W. & Co.
1501-14—Subnis & G. Popatlal Mulchand, v. Dadiba, Pathari & ors, Jehangir M. & S.
Short Cause.

392-15—Patell & Ez, Bhaagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Hasechandra Mantri, Daphtry F. & D.
1070-15—Nadirshaw & S. Dewobai v. Keshorao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B. & Co.

Long Causes.
856-15—Ardesir H. D. & Co. Dadabhai Cavasji Jessawalla v. Dr. Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla, Jehangir M. & Somji.

360-11—Jehangir M. & S. Chimbhai Widow, v. Dhulla Kappa and ors Daphtry F. & D. Matubhai J. & M.

223-14—Daphtry F. & D. Haji Ajum Gulam Hossein and Co a firm v. Thacker Moolji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Ayyar & ors Edgelow G. W. & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B. & Co Kashinath Narayan Kangotkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangotkar & anr. Captain and V. Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtry Pareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K. & Co.

S C C T 732-23013-14—Jehangir M. & S. Behranji Hiribhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khandarao L. & M.

143-15—Khandarao L. & M. Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behranji Mehta and ors Jehangir M. & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K. & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mastri v. The Deccan Bank Ltd. and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B. N. Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D. & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thacker Lukhandas Prajapati Muli & Th.

363-15—Tyabji D. & Co. Ranchoddas Vallabhai v. Choonilal Jivandas & ors, Payne & Co. Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai J. & M. The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. in Liquidation, v. Narhar Wasudev Radai & anr. Shroff D. & D. Maneck & Co.

869-14—Macubhai J. & M. Ranghidas Harlal v. Jugmohandas Dulabhdas, Nadersha & D.

337-14—Nadirsha & D. Haji Goolam Hossein Hirji Moosa, v. Haji Ebrahim Tyeek & ors, Ragh N. & Co. Maneck & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J. & M. The Pioneer Bank, Ltd. v. Vithaldas Manji, N. C. Dalal.

559-15—Kanga & Sayani, Vassonji Doongersay v. Ebi Omersey & anr, C. P. D'Cunha, Nadir & M.

628-15—Dubash & Co. Shah Kerichnaji Shivaji & Co. a firm, v. Jagjiwan Rasey Raja, Shroff D. & D.

575-15—Jehangir M. & S. Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaladas Gangadhas, Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayak Gore & anr, v. Balkrishan Vinayak Khanolkar, Khand L. & M.

578-15—Madrik & Chh. Morari Vassonji Munji & ors, v. Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanishaw & B.

424-15—Patell & Ez, Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh, v. Karimbhai Lalibhai Smetham B. & Co.

512-15—Madh K. & Ch. Bachebai, widow v. Tricundas Herji & ors, Mulla & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & Gir. Jerbai, widow, v. The Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Ardesir H. D. & Co.

779-14—Mehta D. & Lalji, Laximbai, widow, v. Paritibhai, widow & anr, Ragh N. & Co. Jeh M. & S.

1070-15—Nadirsha & S. Dewobai v. Keshorao Kaghooji Loat, Smith B. & Co.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Suburban Genji Jagtap was charged by Inspector Raghunathrao of the C.I.D. with abetment of cheating by personation.

The accused was defended by Messrs. Kamat and Pathary, pleaders.

It was alleged for the defence that the accused knew that Mr. Burjorji F. Joshi was doing the business of a potato and onion merchant in the name of Duxgenji and Company.

The accused became known to him and he showed the complainant in August 1914, a deposit receipt issued by the Deccan Bank for Rs. 2,200 in favour of one Kashi Nath Vishnu Bapat and asked him to advance Rs. 1,000 against the receipt. The accused was accompanied at that time by two men named Vishwanath Krishna Sathu and Balwantrao Natu, and he introduced Sathu as Bapat, the owner of the deposit receipt.

Sathu, on being questioned by the complainant said, that he was the owner of the receipt and that his name was Bapat. The complainant believing the statement to be true advanced the accused two sums of Rs. 400 and 200.

Later on Bapat sent a letter and a Railway Receipt for a consignment of 1,500 bags of onions in the name of the complainant and also a hundis for Rs. 1,000 against that consignment. The complainant paid the amount, but subsequently found that the railway receipt was a forged one, as it was only for one bag and that the figures were altered afterwards. The Police succeeded in arresting Sathu and Natu, were convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate, the accused was arrested in Poona only last month, as he had disappeared, and was brought down to Bombay.

The further hearing was adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector S. J. Talyarkhan charged Sudhan Ram (16), a Hindu lad, with selling a grain of cocaine and with being in possession of an equal quantity of the drug without a license. Mr. Dineswar Dastoor, pleader defended the accused. The accused was arrested on Friday night while selling cocaine to a customer sent to him by the Excise officer. The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

KRISHNAGAR DACOITY.

HOUSE-SEARCHES AND ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2. consequence of certain information received from the Krishnagar Police a number of houses were searched in Calcutta yesterday by Messrs. Togart and Leaman of the Criminal Investigation Department, assisted by Rai Sahab Lala, the Superintendent. Altogether four forests were made and a large mass of papers seized. The number includes three students and a teacher belonging to Eastern Bengal. A house in Brajradul Street was raided, but no arrest was made there.

PURSUIT OF DACOITS.

Information has been received in Calcutta that four of the men concerned in the Krishnagar dacoity were captured in the village of Biliadhar, as the result of a hot pursuit by villagers and the police, the Pal family taking a prominent part. A member of the Pal family was shot dead by the dacoits, because he among those who gave chase. It appears that a brother of the deceased continued to follow the dacoits along with other villagers and dacoits in order to avenge his brother's death. The party succeeded in capturing four of the men in the village of Balindhari as stated above after some difficulty. A great portion of the stolen property was found at various points on the route taken by the dacoits.

SUSPECTS PROVE TO BE COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The four arrested men are alleged to be students of colleges in Calcutta and inhabitants of Eastern Bengal. The police attach great importance to the arrests, as it is generally believed that they are now on the track of the perpetrators of the series of outrages that have occurred in Calcutta and elsewhere during the past year.

ALTOGETHER SIX ARRESTED UP TO DATE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

In connection with the Krishnagar dacoity up to now in all six persons, supposed to be dacoits, have been arrested. Four of them, young men, were produced before the Magistrate on Friday and remanded to jail. One gave his name as Anukul Chandra Roy of Krishnagar, a fourth-year student of Calcutta Metropolitan Institute. Another stated that he was a fourth-year student of Barisal Rajmohanan College. These two and two others were arrested near Purvashali. No revolver or anything incriminating was found with them. Two more arrests were made at Calcutta. Several houses were searched in Calcutta and three students and a teacher were arrested. Another young man named Dinesh was also arrested.

THE KING'S UNIFORM.

To the Editor of "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In Great Britain and Ireland, and in most parts of the British Empire, those who are serving by Military Law to as Volunteers in the uniform of the

Corps to which they belong. We read in the Home Papers of members of the House of Lords, House of Commons, Barristers, Solicitors, City Clerks, Mechanics, and so on, down to the useful Navy, all appearing in khaki uniform at their daily vocations, whilst their spare time is devoted to drills and such military duties as they are able to carry out.

Why is it then, in India, the greatest of all British possessions, this law has not been enforced? The majority of male British subjects who should they not be volunteers, and the world that they are able to show to their country, and doing their little part to take their part in the defence of the Empire? It is not necessary to proclaim Martial Law to make it compulsory for volunteers in India to appear in uniform at all times, and the Governor-General should in one moment do the needful.

There are still a few slackers even in India, and these men would for very shame of probably take the law into their own hands and join a regiment and to their Corps to be in we can truly become efficient. In any case the result would not fail to be beneficial to India as a whole, and would show those at home that although most of us here have no power to remain to "carry on," we are ready and able if the time comes to take our part and it would be a constant reminder to the Indian Community that we are their protectors as well as their friends.

I commend this suggestion with all respect to the Government and I feel sure that prompt consideration, the various Chambers of Commerce, the European and other associations will be in sympathy with the view.

I enclose my card and have the honour to remain, Yours etc.

VETERAN,
Calcutta, Sept. 29.

A Punjab Government communiqué says—It is hereby notified for general information that no one of whatever nationality after the leaving a port of embarkation after the 1st October will be permitted to land at Zanzibar unless in possession of a passport issued by a recognized authority, or a photograph containing a full description of the bearer. No one is permitted to leave Zanzibar without such document.

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ABSCONDING BANK MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

FIRST KILLS HIS WIFE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2. Mr. Girdharilal Varma, late Manager of the People's Industrial Bank now in liquidation, committed suicide after having killed his wife. Warrants had been issued against the deceased and a reward of 700 had been announced by the Government for his arrest. Yesterday evening the police surrounded his house at Partabgarh, where he was hiding. In order to avoid the disgrace of being arrested. He appears to have first shot his wife and then shot himself.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. H. A. Munro, Argylls.

Second-Lieut. M. A. Koch, Shropshire.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. F. Franks, King's Royal Rifles.

Lieut. W. A. Laird, Scots Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. H. Walsham, King's Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. D. Denniston, Scottish Borderers.

Captain H. B. Wilcox, Sherwoods.

Lieut. R. C. Calvert, West Yorks.

Lieut. H. D. Lyle, Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. E. C. Cowley, King Edward's Horse, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. R. C. Manning, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. H. G. Stearna, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. V. H. Sykes, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. C. H. Treglowan, Artillery.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Major S. Gooch, Berks Yeomanry.

Second-Lieut. J. N. Brumeld, Scottish Borderers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. L. Eastwood, Royal Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. F. Thewlis, Coldstreams.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Johnston, West Ridings.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The 217th list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant R. H. P. Dobbin, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain H. W. O. C. Hewett, 41st Dogras.

Major C. H. T. Whitehead, 56th Punjab Rifles (F. F.).

Lieutenant H. J. Moran, 18th Gurkhas.

Second-Lieutenant E. L. Meldrum (I. A. R. O.) 18th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant C. N. Dinglis (I. A. R. O.), 1/5th Gurkhas.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant A. M. Taylor, 1st Brahmans.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General E. P. Strickland, Jullunder Brigade (Staff).

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Grimson, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major C. K. Anderson, 9th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment.

Captain E. R. L. Browning, 1st Brahmans.

Lieutenant A. S. Brooke, 18th Infantry.

Captain C. G. V. Wardell, 21st Punjabis.

Major A. G. Kemball, 31st Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. I. Ridgway, 33rd Punjabis.

Captain M. H. Vincent, 33rd Punjabis.

Second-Lieutenant S. S. Angelo (I. A. R. O.), 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant E. D. Atkinson, (I. A. R. O.), 40th Pathans.

Captain D. Rainsford Hannay, 53rd Sikhs (F. F.).

Captain W. Leith Ross, 55th Cokes Rifles (F. F.).

Second-Lieutenant H. V. Geary, 69th Punjabis.

Captain F. G. Kunhardt, 74th Punjabis.

Major H. P. Keelan, 107th Pioneers.

Major Sherbaz, 124th Duches of Connaught's Baluchistan Infantry.

Subadar Zergun Shah, 127th Queen Mary's Baluchistan Light Infantry.

Lieutenant R. H. Harrington (I. A. R. O.), 1/8th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant R. W. Ryall (I. A. R. O.), 2/8th Gurkhas.

Second-Lieutenant J. A. H. Bampton (I. A. R. O.), 2/8th Gurkhas.

Second-Lieutenant M. Burke (I. A. R. O.), 1/9th Gurkhas.

Captain H. L. Ainsworth, 1/10th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain E. B. Cardew, Royal Engineers.

The following additional casualties are reported from the Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Chhetradhoj Limbu, 2/10th Gurkhas.

Jemadar Ram Singh, 28th Mule Corps.

Correction to the additional casualties reported from Mesopot

the Bank he failed to find the stranger. Inquiries showed that the stranger was not Jackson's man.

FATALITY IN THE HARBOUR.

Dr. W. Numan, Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of Naradul Saladin, a Kalasi, aged 22, who fell overboard a Customs launch in the harbour on the morning of the 25th ultimo.

Mr. A. R. Bennett, Assistant Collector of Customs, said the deceased was standing against the rail on the port-side forward, fell overboard while the vessel was rolling. There was a heavy sea in the harbour. The tidal wave orders to stop the launch which stopped and the engines also stopped. Two or three lifeboats were thrown at once but the deceased had drifted a long way astern before the engines were started. By that time the deceased was out of sight. The deceased seemed to be swimming when he first fell overboard, and a Customs launch which they signalled to for help. In witness' opinion if the engines had not stopped of their own accord before an order had been given, and if there had been no delay in re-starting them, the man would have had a better chance of being saved.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that the jurors were of opinion that if the engines of the launch had not broken down at the critical moment the man's life might have been saved.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

ANDERSON.—Died from wounds in France, on 2nd October, Charles Ogilvy Anderson, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Batta., the Royal Scots, aged 19 years and 7 months, the dearly loved and only son of Charles and Helena Anderson.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Imperial Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. C. I.E.D., Commanding.

October, 4.

Guards.—The following is a detail of duties during October: Companies made at Headquarters at 6.45 p.m. Drill Order, with helmets, having drilled waterbottles.

4th to 10th October, "G" Coy., 1 and 4 men per day.

11th to 14th October, "B" Coy., 1 and 4 men per day.

15th to 18th October, "C" Coy., 1 and 4 men per day.

19th to 22nd October, "A" Coy., 1 and 4 men per day.

23rd to 25th October, "E" Coy., 1 and 4 men per day.

26th to 31st October, "F" Coy., 1 and 4 men per day.

ent.—The undermentioned having taken on the strength of the "C" Coy.—

L. C. Ferreira.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Major E. T. Lambert, Commanding.

Block) Colours, Oct. 2.

UTIES.

commencing 3rd Oct.

1 Company.—Sergeant.

2 Company.—Sergeant.

3 Company.—Sergeant.

4 Company.—Sergeant.

5 Company.—Sergeant.

6 Company.—Sergeant.

7 Company.—Sergeant.

8 Company.—Sergeant.

9 Company.—Sergeant.

10 Company.—Sergeant.

11 Company.—Sergeant.

12 Company.—Sergeant.

13 Company.—Sergeant.

14 Company.—Sergeant.

15 Company.—Sergeant.

16 Company.—Sergeant.

17 Company.—Sergeant.

18 Company.—Sergeant.

19 Company.—Sergeant.

20 Company.—Sergeant.

21 Company.—Sergeant.

22 Company.—Sergeant.

23 Company.—Sergeant.

24 Company.—Sergeant.

25 Company.—Sergeant.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. v. CRICKET LEAGUE.

GYMKHANA BEATEN.

The annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Cricket League came off on Saturday at the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the latter by 15 runs. The Gymkhana going in to bat first totalled 92, to which the League team replied with a total of 107.

Simms' 36 was the distinguishing feature of the day's batting. He compiled it in his usual merry style, his chief hits being six 4's and he remained unconquered at the end of the Gymkhana innings. Dadi Raja, the veteran Parsi cricketer, who made the second best individual score of the day, was in fine form, his contribution of 31, which included four 4's, being quite faultless.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Simms and Clark on the Gymkhana side, and Waggle and Pais on the League side. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.				
D. G. Hurlbutt c Ganpat b Pais	8			
H. Quinn c Waggle b Pais	5			
R. T. H. Mackenzie c Razak b Waggle	10			
P. R. Cadell run out	10			
K. H. McCormack c Dalvi b Pais	0			
H. L. Simms (Capt) not out	36			
H. W. Kilby c Chinoy b Waggle	7			
C. D. Baker b Waggle	0			
P. J. Clark c Waggle b Ramrao	0			
F. G. B. Hawkins b Ramrao	0			
J. E. Jackson b Waggle	0			
Extras	2			
Total	92			

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.				
J. Pais b Simms	6			
N. Patel b Clark	0			
G. Ganpat b W. b Simms	3			
R. A. Waggle c McCormack b Simms	3			
S. A. Razak b Clark	3			
B. A. Dalvi c Baker b Simms	1			
H. M. Raja not out	11			
M. Khambuta b Clark	1			
P. Erfani b Clark	3			
Ramrao run out	4			
N. Chinoy st. Jackson b Simms	23			
Extras	2			
Total	107			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
Bombay Gymkhana Innings.				
Pais	11	23	2	3
Waggle	13	54	1	0
Ramrao	2	18	0	2

Bombay League Innings.				
Clark	10	36	2	4
Simms	14	23	4	5
McKenzie	2	14	0	1
Kilby	3	9	0	6
McCormack	3	23	0	0

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

STUDY OF UPPER AIR AT AGRA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

The annual Report of the Indian Meteorological Department for 1914-15 was issued this morning. There is little fresh matter in it, as all the points are more or less covered by the publications of the Board of Scientific Advice. It appears that the re-organisation of the system of storm warning in the Bay and the Arabian Sea was discussed and proposals laid before the Government of India. Dr. Peake studied specially the origin and development of storms in the Bay. At the time of his death Sir John Elliot was engaged in writing a series of memories on the winds of India, based on a calculated data during a large number of years from Beckley Anemometers, which have been completed by Mr. Harwood and published. The study of upper air at Agra is now in full swing.

DISPOSING OF A SECOND-HAND CAR.

Looks play a most important part in selling a second-hand car, and a little attention in making everything spick and span will generally enhance considerably the price which can be obtained. Cleanliness and smartness throughout the whole outfit should be aimed at. A couple of scrubbing brushes and a plentiful supply of paraffin will do wonders with the engine, the axles, and the underbody. The cylinder jackets should be repainted. The exhaust manifold and any visible portion of the exhaust piping are much improved in appearance by treating them to a coat of aluminium polish. All bright metal work must be polished up, and a certain note of distinction is added to the engine if the insides of the valve caps are painted post office red.

The wiring should be overhauled and new terminals fitted where necessary. Judicious use of insulated tape will often work wonders in adding a finished effect to the wiring, and it is improved if the taped portions be given a thin coat of black enamel. The chassis will most probably require to be touched up with paint, but before doing this the faulty surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned and smoothed with fine emery cloth.

Unless the body is going to be revarnished it is doubtful policy to try and touch up the paint, as it is rarely effective on account of the difficulty in matching the colour and in concealing the joint of the new and old surfaces. It does pay, however, to polish up the coachwork and the upholstery with Ronk or a similar polishing cream. A clean machine generally infers that it has been well looked after, and hence is more likely favourably to impress a prospective customer.

POONA RACING SEASON.

7th EXTRA MEETING.

ONE MORE RIVER TO CROSS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

One more meeting, and the racing season of 1915 will be at an end. The astonishing feature of the tail of the extras is that so great a crowd came up from Bombay, and so distinguished a lot remained to witness the program that there was nothing to beat at any of the Big meetings. Their Excellency the Governor and Lady Willington were present and so were H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, the Chief Kagal, and host of others who are undoubtedly the pillars of racing in Western India. There was no perceptible reduction whatever in the turf trade and no reduction whatever in the rush for the Tote which was an abundance of votaries both in the first and second enclosures. The weather was not exactly charming in an atmosphere ranging from anything to 103 degrees, but so long as the over-hanging clouds did no damage to either the turf or the smart toilettes on the club lawn it was quite all right.

The man who attempts to say that the racing should have a creditable endorsement by Beebeebub. True, there were many many upsets during the afternoon but without upsets at an extra meeting, the sport would be stripped of its charm. The card throughout filled well, as without going to the Club Bar for inspiration, the ladies on the lawn proposed to spot the winner without consulting the jockeys with whom they dined at the Gymkhana Club on Wednesday night. But they were labouring under fallacies. It was not easy to spot the winner in a single race, and even if it were spotted, the Tote was no encouragement at the finish of a nervous moment. To go through the card in detail would involve a labour of a thief on a treadmill. It laid down below, and all those who are engrossed in the Poona Extra Meeting will find an opportunity to mourn or rejoice at the results which are as follows:—

THE BURNETT PLATE.—(Division II.)

Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the third division. 2 furlongs. Mr. G. R. V. Valemahomed's BIRCHAN 9-0. Mr. Templeman. Mr. Dera Cowasjee's POWERFUL 8-13. Kaikuroo. Mr. Ali Khalifa's PARADOX 9-0. Mujed. Mr. Ali Khan's TRIUMPH 9-2. Lowly. Abu 9-0. (Barrett), Royalist 8-0. (Graham), Cardiff 8-9. (Trenoweth), Kaimers 8-9. (Templeman), Shinarum 8-8. (Purtosingh), King Mac 8-5. (Zamil), Subul Pasha 8-3. (Hoyt), American Spot 8-3. (Buckley), Sai 8-1. (Abbas), Highborn 7-11. (Pulin), Saved 7-6. (Harrison).

The Race—Card was first to show out followed by Powerful and Hurchan. Cardiff maintained a good lead till rounding the bend where Hurchan of the rails shot shightly to the front of Powerful and Paradox. Down the straight Hurchan held a safe lead from Powerful but the latter was overtaken for second place opposite the stand by Athens.

Won by 11 lengths, 12 lengths between 2 and 3 and 2 lengths between 3 and 4.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 75 winner, Rs. 181 and Rs. 671 places.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—(Division II.)

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the third division. 2 furlongs. Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK 7-8. Purtosingh.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's 7-10. FLG 7-13. (Buckley).

Mr. H. H. Jam Sahab's BIG G 8-0. Hoyt. 2. Aga Coochick Shah's ALFA 9-3. E. Templeman.

Also Ran—Purtosingh 8-2. (Barrett), Mars 8-8. (Mujed), Rag Time 8-6. (Graham), Sphere 7-11. (Zamil), Shanghai 8-3. (Pratt), Eldorado 8-2. (Kaikuroo), Welcome 8-2. (Bowie), Black Ivory 8-0. (A Templeman), Nasirabad 7-13. (Pulin), Heliograph 8-4. (Trenoweth), Victory 7-13. (Harrison).

The Race—White Silk partnered by Partner were at once at the head of affairs and led from Shanghai up to the 3rd furlong where Partner dropped into the rear and White Silk continued to lead from Red Flag and Bigg. Down the straight White Silk held a clear lead from Red Flag, while Alwar made a brave effort to get among the first three but failed.

White Silk won by 11 lengths, 21 lengths between 2 and 3 and 11 lengths between 3 and 4.

Time—1-53 2/5 secs.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 38 winner, Rs. 28, Rs. 57 and Rs. 103 places.

THE CURSON PLATE.—

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division—3 furlongs.

Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS 8-7. Trenoweth. Mr. R. H. Gahagan 8-7. (Bowie), Purtosingh.

Mr. H. H. the Juvrajah of Mysore's KITTY KEV 7-7. Kaikuroo.

Also Ran—Lord 8-7. (Buckley), Kitty Grey 8-3. (Hoyt), 3rd 8-3. (A Templeman), Adelaide 11-7. (Mujed), Seeta 6-3. (Harrison).

The Race—Kitty Grey led away in front of Seeta and Lady Douglas and maintained the lead to the bend where Lady Douglas shot in front of Kitty Grey who fell away and Spring Daisy followed. Lady Douglas won by 11 lengths, 11 lengths between 2 and 3 and 11 lengths between 3 and 4.

Time—1-3 2/5 secs.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 60 winner, Rs. 20, Rs. 21 and Rs. 204 places.

THE KOWET PLATE.—

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs landed on or since July 1st 1914 direct from the country of foaling—1 mile.

Towakul 7-9. (Ebrahim), Aircraft 7-6. (Japheth), Shalial 7-6. (Dhondli).

The Race—From a good start Full Moon, Arrow and Aircraft showed out in front of the field, but this order was reversed before they arrived at the bend where Black Hussar attended by Bruce took the lead into the straight, where Nassau made a bid to catch up the leaders, Black Hussar, however, went ahead from Bruce and won by 11 lengths, sharp head between 2nd and 3rd and 34 between 3 and 4.

Time—1min. 37 2/5 secs.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 301 winner, Rs. 26, Rs. 311 and Rs. 42 places.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division—7 furlongs.

Mr. G. K.'s MADRINA 8-11. Trenoweth 1. Mr. P. Templeman 7-5. (Purtosingh).

Also Ran—Pretty Good Sort 9-6. (Barrett), Drill Mistress 7-13. (Kaikuroo), Corridor 7-7. (Harrison).

The Race—Impecunious and Miss Rolfe were the first to show out slightly ahead of Madrina and Drill Mistress, while Sparkes was lying last. Coming into the straight, Impecunious and Madrina fought out the issue when Sparkes shot past Miss Rolfe in front of the stand and secured third honours. Madrina from Impecunious by 1 length, neck between 2 and 3.

Time—1min. 30secs.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 511 winner, Rs. 33 and 60 places.

THE BERBERA PLATE.—

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the first and second Divisions—4 furlongs.

Mr. Dera Cowasjee's TERROR 8-13. Hardy. 1. Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHJAMER 8-5. Pratt.

Mr. R. S. R.'s LONG BOAT 8-5. F. Templeman. Mr. Manukh's IRON CHEST 7-5. Hoyt.

Also Ran—Malayeh 7-5. (Purtosingh), Mexico 8-5. (Buckley), Solar Star 8-2. (Barrett), Makbul 7-0. (Zamil), Sweden 7-0. (Mujed), Ajmer 6-7. (Harrison).

The Race—Gowahjamer got off with the lead from Terror and Longboat and kept it up to the turn for home where Terror assumed command and Gowahjamer was fighting it out with Iron Chest. At the distance post, Terror got the better of Gowahjamer and won a good race by 2 lengths, 2 length between 2 and 3 and a neck between 3 and 4.

Time—2-24 2/5 secs.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 125 winner, Rs. 381, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 places.

THE KILNADALLA PLATE.—

Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the second Division—4 furlongs.

Mr. Dera Cowasjee's EXCELSIOR 8-8. Kaikuroo. 1. Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAMMOOZ (late Kaiser) 7-11. Buckley.

General Obaidullah Khan's NAINAYA 8-3. Bowley.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHN. SON 8-7. Zamil.

Also Ran—Manal 9-4. (Hardy), Ajax 8-12. A. Templeman, Bhatty Chief 8-8. (Trenoweth), Burg 8-5. (Hoyt), Beethoven 8-2. (Barrett), Atta Allah 8-0. (Mujed), Vellard 8-0. (Purtosingh), Mat-hat-Bag 7-0. (Harrison).

The Race—Ajax accompanied by Nainaya and Excelsior got off in front with a good start. After a furlong Excelsior was at the head of affairs while Tammooz ran him close behind. Down the straight Excelsior and Tammooz made a great bid for victory and at the finish Excelsior won by a head, 1 length between 2 and 3 and neck between 3 and 4.

Time—1-22 2/5 secs.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 94 winner, Rs. 27, Rs. 23 and Rs. 29 places.

THE HAJ PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The last pilgrim ship—the Sardar, belonging to Mr. Shustri left for Hedjaz on Friday the 1st October, at about 12-45 p.m., with 622 pilgrims, consisting of 488 men, 107 women, 14 boys, 9 girls and 7 infants.

They had all single passage tickets. The total number of pilgrims that proceeded to the Haj this year from Bombay comes to 2,430 persons.

Some pilgrims who had enough money to purchase the tickets and who had also come to the dock with the hope of getting tickets there, were disappointed as there was no more space on the ship.

A Kabuli woman, also a Bengali woman and one Chinese woman lost their tickets and passports. The matter was immediately reported to the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Mr. G. S. Wilson) and Moulvi Abdullah Ahmed Sahib (B.A.), protector of pilgrims, who on the very spot arranged for the issue of the duplicate tickets and passports. The previous day while embarking goods, one pilgrim of Hyderabad-Deccan had lost his ticket and Rs. 110 in cash. To-day he was also granted the duplicate ticket but he had to suffer the money loss.

Two Japanese pilgrims who had only Rs. 90 in hand, had been sent to the protector of pilgrims with a petition, stating their pitiable circumstances. The protector of pilgrims was kind enough to arrange for Rs. 50 for them and got them two tickets for this steamer. Seth Solleh Mahomed Nuran gave 10 tickets of his steamer to 16 pilgrims, together with Rs. 52-50 in cash to each pilgrim. Seth Mahomed Omar gave one ticket to one Shanghai pilgrim who was both dumb and deaf.

It may not be out of place here to mention that on behalf of the Anjuman Khudam-Kaaba (Bombay Branch) one Bukhari pilgrim—Mulla Kauzi by name, was sent to the Haj from the special donations received by the Anjuman for the Haj. It was only in the case of the Anjuman that a concession of Rs. 10, was allowed to the Company and ticket No. 1597 was granted for Rs. 60. The sum of Rs. 10 thus saved was paid to the Bukhari Hajee for his food expenses.—Yours, etc.,

TAJ MAHOMED M. SHEDDI-KAABA.

Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaaba.

Bombay, Oct. 2, 1915.

(Continued from Column 6.)

assembly where everybody seems to be in favour of this appeal for Indian representation in the Imperial Conference being made. I do not under-rate its importance for a moment; it is a thing which will have to be done some day: all that I feel is that it would be much better to stay our hands, to do nothing at this stage, and to wait till the war is seen through. India, till then, wants nothing. Her first care is to see that the war is successfully carried through; when that is done, immediately take in hand the reconstitution of the Government of India on the lines necessary as well as other important matters that urgently require adjustment. When that is done, all these other things will follow."

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

The following is the official text of the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad in the Imperial Council on the 22nd ultimo on the Hon. Mr. Shafi's Resolution regarding India at the Imperial Conference.

"Your Excellency, I confess that when I read my Hon. friend Mr. Shafi's Resolution, I was not very much pleased with it, and I do confess too that, after earnestly and respectfully hearing what has fallen from my Hon. colleague and from your Excellency, I still adhere to that view. If the few observations I propose to make seem to strike a discordant note, I implore your Excellency and the Council not to misunderstand me. I do not under-rate the importance of the demand made by this Resolution, nor do I deny the desirability of securing what it demands. But I do think, and I still hold to that opinion after hearing what has been said, that it would have been desirable if this Resolution had been postponed to a more convenient occasion. I will explain in a few words, your Excellency, what I mean. The war that is going on has been an eye-opener, and has brought home to many people the necessity of re-adjustment of their views about India, its people and its Government. Not that it has created anything new, but it has brought vividly to the minds of people who did not before realise the real circumstances, the reality of the position. India has been and always will be loyal to the British Crown; all her best interests are bound up with the honour and glory of the Empire. This war has demonstrated more than anything else that India, steadfastly loyal to the British connection, will strain every nerve and make every sacrifice for maintaining unimpaired the prestige and position of the Empire. India has been fighting for the cause of freedom and liberty on the soil of Europe shoulder to shoulder with England, France, Russia and the other Allies, and it is freedom and liberty in their own land that Indians will naturally expect. I do trust and hope that when the war is over and the time comes to take stock of things, there will be such a re-adjustment made in India itself with regard to its Government, that India will be able to secure its goal and what, I submit, it has a right to expect, namely self-government within the Empire; it wants and expects the constitution of the Government in this country to be so re-adjusted as to make the Government really responsible to the people; in fact, what is needed is the Government of the people in reality by and through the people. I am quite alive, your Excellency, to the fact that it is not a very easy problem to adjust, that there are enormous difficulties that will require to be solved before we arrive at a satisfactory conclusion regarding the matter, a conclusion that will satisfy the people, a conclusion that will be in their best interests, a conclusion that will be good for the whole of the Empire. I, therefore, hoped that nothing would be done piecemeal and in a hurry at this juncture. In that view, the present proposal which asks merely for official representation to the Imperial Conference, it would have been much wiser to have postponed to a more convenient occasion. As I have submitted at the end of the war, the question of the future Government of India must and will have to be taken into serious and immediate consideration, and if that adjustment is made properly, Indians will and ought to be taken into voice in the Government of India voice in that stage is reached and when that development is come to, India will then be in a better position, certainly than it is now, to take its proper place in the Council of the Empire. What is needed is the re-modelling of the constitution on such a basis that India would come into line in some measure with the other self-governing Dominions; it will then be fitting that India should take its proper place in the deliberations of the Empire. The Hon. Mr. Shafi has asked for representation at the Imperial Conference; but I venture to think that when, after the war is over if a reconstitution of the Government of India in the manner I have indicated is effected, then will the time be to ask for India to be given its proper place in the deliberations of the Empire."

"Holding these views, your Excellency, I did not view the introduction of this motion at this stage, with favour, and I do apprehend that, although people will no doubt realise to some extent the importance of what is now asked for, what it means and what underlies it, still, in the popular mind, there is likely to be a misunderstanding. What will be said, I do not for a moment

BALASORE SHOOTING CASE

TRIAL BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

FIVE STRANGERS' FIGHT WITH POLICE AND VILLAGERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BALASORE, Oct. 2.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. T. S. Macpherson, I.O.S., the Hon. Babu Nirmal Charan Mitra and Rai Sahib Dayanidhi Das took up what is known as the Balasore Shooting Case yesterday. In this case three accused put up for trial, namely, Jyotish Chandra Pal, Nirendra Chandra Das Gupta and Monoranjan Sen Gupta, stand charged under section 302, 302/149, 114 and 59. Mr. P. C. Manuk, assisted by Babu Troilakyanath Bose, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Babus Rajasikanta Ganguli, Upendranath Ghosh and Anandacharan Das Gupta defended the accused.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.
The prosecution counsel in opening the case stated on Sunday, 6th September, Mr. Kilby received the information on which he searched a bicycle and clock shop called the Universal Emporium. The Magistrate after this considered further search was necessary particularly in Koptipada in the Mourhanj State. Accordingly searches were made in a house occupied by certain Bengalis in the Mourhanj State. The Bengalis had absconded beforehand. Evidences of firearms were found there for which they had no license. Vigorous police enquiries went on. The Magistrate blocked roads from the Mourhanj State to Balasore as it was thought that the Bengalis would make for the railway. On Thursday, 9th, one Sani Sahu while angling with a few friends saw five strangers crossing the river and going towards the jungle. Several persons including Dufadar's brother turned up and began to question them. The Dufadar's brother asked them to go to the thana with him. The strangers pushed them in the meantime. Having got the information the Magistrate arrived with the armed police. A melee took place between the strangers and the police at the end of which two men surrendered and were arrested. One was killed and two were wounded. Chitrapriya Roy Chidhuri was killed. Jotindra Nath Roy Mukerji was wounded but died later in the hospital where he was removed. Jyotish Chandra Pal, Nirendra Chandra Das Gupta and Monoranjan Sen Gupta were in the lock-up. Some formal witnesses were examined. The case is proceeding.

HOW FIRING BEGAN.

BALASORE, Oct. 3.

In the Balasore Shooting Case before the Special Tribunal yesterday the witness Sani Sahu said, he saw the three accused with two other persons come out of the jungle, cross the river, and go on towards the jungle again on a Thursday about 24 or 25 days ago, after dusk, when he was bathing with Bandhu Mahanti in the river, on the side of the village Govindpur. Growing suspicious they followed them and Bandhu Mahanti was sent to inform the police about these suspicious-looking people; the Dufadar's brother, when he came there, asked them to stop. The strangers pointed 4 revolvers towards them. Four of them had each a revolver. The witness said he did not see the man in the Court who had no pistol. The strangers went on their way. At this time a small crowd gathered there. After some time the strangers began to fire. At this Raja Jona cried "dacoits are going." Raja Jona fell senseless and died an hour afterwards. Sudmagri too was wounded. Others came home after this time in the evening went to the place of fight between the strangers and the police. This time he saw one dead, two wounded and two uninjured strangers. Some days afterwards the Kanagru asked the witness to show him the place of occurrence as a map had to be prepared.

In cross-examination the witness said he brought the boat only a few days before the occurrence. He followed the strangers in wet clothes as he was bathing then. Bandhu Mahanti too was bathing. When the pistols were pointed at them his brother reloaded and he too was afraid but he followed the strangers at a distance of 200 or 300 feet.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The witness, Bandhu Mahanti, on examination, said he saw the accused on a Thursday in the month of Bhadra about 15 or 25 days ago. There were two other persons with the accused. He was fishing in the river near the Bhagya village when he saw coming from the jungle. Sani Sahu was with them. The strangers asked them to come (accused) across the river in Sani's boat. Witness and Sani told them there were four boats at a little distance they could use. Witness saw them cross the river and go towards the jungle. Strangers did not make any answer to questions as to where they were going. As said they grew suspicious at the hints of the strangers and he was at Redinipur at a distance of about four miles to call the dufadar brought the dufadar's brother, Ranga Raut. On arrival there the strangers asked them to go. They went on way paying no heed. Ranga Raut has testified they brought out four pistols the villagers recoiled at this. Witness afterwards went home leaving others. Witness again went there hearing Raja was

wounded and found Raja wounded. He heard Sudam Giri was wounded too. He did not follow further. He came back and informed the police at Balasore as to what happened. Witness pointed out to the Kanagru afterwards the place where they crossed the river and the route they took. On cross-examination witness said he refused to take them across as he was afraid of doing so. The boat was small and it was not a Government ferry boat. He saw them crossing the river. Neither he nor Sani attempted to seize the strangers. He did not call other villagers. The strangers were going towards the jungle. One of the accused had a bag and yellow shawl. They took with them Ranga Raut as he was dufadar's brother. When the strangers pointed the pistol at him he drew back in fear. He heard from Babu Sahu that Raja Mahanti was shot. He turned towards home. After taking his meal he went to the thana to inform what had happened. He did not see any villagers had a lathi. He gave deposition before the police but could not say when he did so.

That deposition was recorded before that. He and several others were examined by the police at Dumda. A sub-inspector recorded the deposition. The dufadar's brother Ranga caught hold of the tall black man who gave him a push by twisting his hands. Witness and others went in front at this and witness tried to stop the tall black man. At this he pointed his pistol at them. He did not go to the thana. On Friday, two constables went to his house to serve the summons. Nobody either that day or day before showed him who were the accused.

RUSSIAN ADDRESS TO BRITISH PEOPLE.

A COMMUNION OF HEARTS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At the end of last year a manifesto from leading British authors was addressed to their colleagues in Russia on the war, attesting their sympathy and support. A reply has now been received from Russia in the form of an address to the British people, signed by all the leading men of letters, artists, and composers in Russia.

The address is as follows:—
TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

In these days, when an event of highest importance—the brotherly meeting of two nations at the crossway of the universal fates and their union in the common strife for Europe's liberation—is sealed for ever in the memory of mankind with the blood of our valourous warriors, faithful sons of Britain and Russia—in these days you, our British brothers in the vast domain of Art and Thought, have addressed to us touching and perspicacious words of warm greeting, which have deeply penetrated our hearts and will never be forgotten.

You have told us how highly you esteem the work of our masters—Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Turgenyev—and how their spirit is near and dear to you. We are proud of this your acknowledgment and appreciation, for their fire is the holy fire of our family hearth. But you have expressed more than your respect for their personal deeds; in their genius you have discerned features of our national character. You have penetrated the very substance of their creative force, which we too look upon as a criterion of our faithfulness to the great and living tradition. As essential properties or tendencies of the Russian soul, you have noted the deeply human feeling, the searching of the whole material values for the sake of spiritual values. We, indeed, believe that never shall Russia recognize as her own anything in the sphere of Art and Thought which does not bear witness to this spiritual thirst.

But now, how are we in our turn to express our gratitude for all that we have received from the soul of your nation? How shall we gather up this gratitude, which is widely dispersed among us and keenly felt, even though not yet uttered, which many Russian generations have grown up? The genius of your people revealed to us, with ardent force and audacity, the infinite heights and depths of human nature, and all the secrets of the human heart through many representative spirits, and, above all, through him, the great searcher of hearts—Shakespeare.

Your country, one of the oldest centres of European civilization, your people, who have taught freedom to all the world, have always been and will continue to be the object of our study and admiration. We observe with joy the mystery of your unique and original national personality which you have put at the service of all humanity, and all the secrets of your refined culture, which do not, however, alter the candid and majestic outlines of nature and the essential truth of the human heart. We feel a complete solidarity with you when we see your inward independence which rejects the merely conventional forms realizing the perfect coordination of the commonwealth—when we discern your continual search for some higher and nobler aims than outward culture only, that search an effort which can be clearly perceived through the complex construction of your life as a whole. The very substance of your being is the principle of perfect harmony between man's will and his deeds, between thought and action.

Now therefore in the struggle of truth and justice against falsehood and iniquity you once more prove by your acts that you stand in defence of the right and of humanity; and once more you teach respect for the sanctity of freedom. Filled, as we are, with the sense that we are entering upon a new epoch, we desire that on the termination of the military exploits of both the countries we may cement our union in the closest of friendships. Let us hope that the union, entered upon for better or worse, will bring about a many-sided, active interchange of our best energies, and that this interchange, which opens to us unbounded horizons, will contribute to the realization of the supreme ideal of universal good. Accept this testimony of our attitude and true friendship.

INDIAN WOMEN AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

ARRIVAL OF MISS E. BECK.

Miss E. Beck, Secretary of the National Indian Association, arrived here yesterday from England, by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Karmala. Miss Beck has come in connection with a scheme to obtain the support of Universities for the medical education of the Indian women. She is at present putting up at the Great Western Hotel and will probably leave Bombay on Wednesday night for touring in India on account of the scheme. On her arrival at the Carnac Bunder, she was met with by Mrs. Gordon Tucker, Secretary of the Ladies' branch of the National Indian Association, and Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Honorary-Secretary.

SCHOOL FOR FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG HINDUS.

PRIZE-DAY.

Sir Prabhaskar Patil presided at the prize-distribution to grown-up Hindu girls of the school established by Mr. Narotam Morari Gokaldas. There was a large gathering of prominent Hindus. A very interesting programme of recitations and songs was gone through by the pupils. Several ladies delivered addresses on the advantages of female education.

Sir Prabhaskar then distributed prizes to the successful girls. In addressing them he said that what he had seen and heard that day in the hall exceeded all his expectations. It was a happy augury for the future progress of the country, but its benefits to the recipients of education were immediate and many. It was education that made them happy and self-contained, and female education was the backbone of national progress and national prosperity. He had no idea that the school was doing such useful work as would compare most favourably with the training imparted in best Government schools. Without the least fear of contradiction he would say that Mr. Narotamdas Morariji had earned their gratitude by his generosity and far-sightedness in providing such a useful school, where practical lessons were given in a way that would create a lasting impression on the minds of the students and moreover help them to be good mothers and good wives. He congratulated Mr. Narotam on having founded and maintained the institution, and observed that it was a matter for equal congratulation to the relations and guardians of the ladies who sent them to the school. A hearty vote of thanks was voted to the chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE CONCERT.

IN AID OF WAR FUND.

The Elphinstone College, the premier educational institution in Bombay, not to be outdone by others in their endeavours to help the wounded and the suffering in the great struggle in Europe and elsewhere, gave a concert on Saturday evening, where, needless to say, was a great success. The spacious hall in the Elphinstone College was crowded to its utmost capacity and considerably over a thousand rupees were collected in aid of the war fund—the Woman's Branch of the War Fund and the Naval Fund benefiting equally. There was a varied programme of both vocal and instrumental music and readings from Dickens and Louis Carot. There was also Indian music to add to the variety. Professor Muller who managed the whole "show" was assisted in the entertainment by the college students and their sympathisers. The following ladies and gentlemen took part in the programme:—Prof. Muller, Miss Robinson, Miss Davar, Mr. Portlock, Mrs. Kanga, Mrs. Hunt, Prof. Sisson, Mr. N. A. Meherban, Misses. Mulla-Feroz, Spencer, Sequiera and Benjamin.

Among those who had voluntarily helped the concert, mention must be made of the blue-jackets of R. I. M's, Northbrook, who had tastefully decorated the hall, the local English dailies the piano merchants and the contractors who had supplied the chairs.

Captain Lumsden by buying a number of tickets for the sailors enabled them to enjoy a good evening's entertainment.

"HOW I HATE THE GERMANS!"

TALK WITH THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF RUSSIA.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The "Stampa" of Turin gives an interesting account of a conversation which the president of a Polish Red Cross Society has had with the Empress Dowager of Russia.

"I told the Empress Dowager of the sadness of the Polish population who were now under the German yoke, and the hope of all the population of the Tsar to see the victorious armies of the Tsar occupy this portion of the Russian Empire. As I spoke the hands of the Empress Mother trembled, and the august lady, who was clothed entirely in black, gave way to frequent nervous gestures. "When I had finished speaking Marie Feodorovna said, 'Oh, how I hate those Germans! I am a Dane, and from the day they took Schleswig-Holstein I have hated them. And for fifty years I have worn a mask at the Court.'"

"Russia has been too confident to all those Prussian emigrants to whom the Empire accorded favours and high position. A German, even though he be shown every kindness, remains always a German. I often said so when the Tsar Alexander was alive, but he would not believe me. One man only foresaw this terrible German aggression—it was the late King Edward VII., who was a great monarch. Do you know that when I was taken by

At the Legislative Council, Bangalore. Mr. Nanjundappa, Secretary, reported that the Ahmed Kalam to the Legislative Council. Replying to interpellations, Mr. H. Nanjundappa said that any legislative interference generally married now at a Government will be prepared to legislation if they receive sufficient support that the public will view the matter with favour.

Regarding interpellations in the matter of obtaining concessions from accused persons, otherwise than during trial, Mr. Nanjundappa, on behalf of the Government, said: The statement that the police frequently obtain confessions by tortures is in the opinion of the Government too broad an assumption. The question whether confessions by accused persons should altogether be excluded in criminal trials received full discussion and consideration in British India and the conclusion was that an alteration in the law was undesirable. The Government agree with that view and do not mean to amend the law.

PROPOSED IMPORT DUTY ON HATS WITHDRAWN.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(RUTHER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna stated that in order not to harass the trade of our Allies, France, Italy and Japan, who were chiefly concerned, it had been decided to withdraw the proposed import duty on hats.

BRITISH REVENUE FOR PAST QUARTER

AN INCREASE OF OVER 15 MILLIONS

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The revenue for the past quarter amounted to £51,569,628, an increase of £15,888,345.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATION IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT URGED TO SUPPORT PROPOSAL.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 1.

The "Post" urges the New Zealand Government to act promptly in supporting the representation of India in the Imperial Conference in view of her splendid services in war.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—The "Evening Post," the first paper to be established in Wellington (New Zealand) and a journal which at the present day commands a very wide circulation, says that after India's splendid war services the Dominions must cordially approve her inclusion in the Imperial Conference. As New Zealand took a prominent part in the Asiatic exclusion campaign she has an excellent opportunity of doing a generous and graceful act by supporting the proposal. The journal urges prompt action and the message adds that the recent grateful reference to Japan's services showed the "new angle from which the war has compelled us to regard things from India. Also it must broaden our outlook."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Anson becomes temporarily Deputy Commissioner, Hazra.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ghatak officiates as Controller of Indian Treasuries.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

R. V. B. M. Kirwan, Chaplain, reverts to the United Provinces.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. To be Second Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch), A. C. Hope, C. O. C. Reilly, E. W. I. Dall.

Infantry Branch:—J. I. Thompson, S. H. Oatway, H. E. T. Crocker, H. Paterson, E. B. Fox, W. J. S. Oates, L. E. Morgan, E. H. Jones, F. T. Macky, C. S. M. Finlayson.

Second-Lieut. A. V. H. Gompertz, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns the service.

surprise by the outbreak of the war, as I was crossing Germany, the Berlin people made a specially hostile manifestation when my train passed by calling out "Russian pigs!" They are a brutish people." Her are the impressions of the same lady about the Tsarina: "The Empress's look is far-away, profound, sad, and mystical. It is some time before she speaks. She expresses herself in French with strong English accent. She says: 'You come from Warsaw—Warsaw, which is now German, mon Dieu! What a war! What a deluge of blood!' "That is all. The audience is finished. A lady-in-waiting gives me a sign, and as I leave I notice that the eyes of the Tsarina are full of tears."

FACTURE OF MUMBAI IN INDIA.

DABAD MILLOWNERS' OFFER OF LATHES.

last, it was announced that the factory owners of Ahmedabad had offered to make available in the Imperial Government 76 lathes manufacture of rough shells at Ahmedabad. Since then further offers of assistance have been received from Ahmedabad, as from Broach, Surat and the lathes, and the total number of lathes now aggregate over 100.

It has been found necessary on expert advice to concentrate the work of finishing central factories the undermentioned owners of Ahmedabad have generously offered their spare lathes for use in Bombay. Mr. Sardar Sir Chinubhai M. Chhorelal, Bart., C. I. E. 3
Mamabhai Bhagubhai 3
Mangaldas Girdhardas 2
Maneklal Mansukhbhai 2
Mambalal Sarabhai 1
Mafatlal Gagabhai 2
Murgaprasad Shambhuprasad 1
Mamratil Damodardas 1
Mamabhai Manibhai 1
Mamabhai Trikamlal 1
Mamabhai Dalpatbhai 1
Messrs. Manilal Girdharlal 1
Mr. Girdharlal Amratlal 1
The Manager, Whittle Mills, Broach. 1

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on 15th October, the departure being public. His Excellency after visiting Nainital and Dehra Dun will return to Delhi on the 1st November. The party accompanying will consist of the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, Miss Ostell, Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Mr. Metcalfe, Capt. Brandon and Hardinge, A.D.C's.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon who are due to arrive here this morning will remain here till the 8th, instant when they will start back for Kirmuk and leave immediately by motor for Mahabaleswar to spend there a little over a month. The Bombay Government will assemble at Mahabaleswar two days later.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid return visits in state on Friday afternoon to Poonah to the Chief of Miraj (junior), Sardar Vishwanath Khanderao Raste, Sardar J. D. Parnes, Nawabzada Sadar Mir Ahmed Ali Khan and Sardar Trimbak Rao Purandhar.

H. H. the Raja of Nalhar has subscribed Rs. 25,000 and the Bawalpore Durbar Rs. 15,000 to the Lady Hardinge Punjab Memorial Fund.

H. H. the Maharaja of Datta has just donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Hindu University.

Her Highness Maharani Indira Bai Holkar was safely delivered of a Princess on Saturday night. Both the mother and child are doing well.

A pretty wedding took place at Simla on Saturday when Miss Mary Johnstone, daughter of Sir Donald Johnstone, Chief Judge, Lahore, was married to Viscount Sidmouth, 2nd Lieutenant, Devonshire Regiment. The service was fully choral. A reception took place at "Barnes Court" which was largely attended by European and Indian friends. Sir Michael O'Dwyer proposed the health of the pair to which the bridegroom responded.

Sir Arthur Ker, Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, who has been ailing for some time, passed away quietly on Saturday morning at Simla. The news of his death has been received with regret all over the station. The funeral was fixed for yesterday morning.

The Hon. Sir William Clarke, member in charge of Commerce and Industry Department will leave Simla on the 20th October on his Autumn tour and reach Ranchi on the 22nd where he will halt till the 25th. He will be in Calcutta on the following day leaving Howrah on the 30th, Sir William will reach Delhi on November 2.

The Metropolitan, who has arrived at Simla, will stay there till about the end of this month, leaving Simla on the 28th October. He will reach Calcutta on the 30th October.

The non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council are now dispersing. Among those who left Simla on Saturday were the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Hon. Mr. Q. Huda and the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, will make his usual autumn tour in which he will include Calcutta and Shillong. At Shillong he will be present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Pasteur Institute.

The Hon. Mr. H. R. Tickell, C.I.E., was among the passengers, who left Bombay yesterday for London by the P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Balsette.

Mrs. Besant has postponed her intended visit to Allahabad owing to the absence from the station of all prominent citizens. She will however attend the Educational Conference at Lucknow, on December 5th, and from there go to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER PARTY

The following guests dined at Government House on Friday night:—

Colonel G. W. Palin, Lt.-Colonel W. Jennings and Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. J. R. Martin, Major F. Brown, Revd. E. E. Hill, Captain A. Archdale, Lt. W. R. A. Scott, Lt. G. A. Laverton, Mr. Arthur P. Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and Mrs. Rustomji Jeejeebhoy. The House Party consisted of Sir Basil Scott and Lady Scott, and their families as Staff.

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Monday, Oct. 4, 1915

HOW LONG WILL GERMANY LAST.

One of the most careful and informing analyses of the economic and financial effects of the war on Germany, which has yet appeared, is contributed to the September number of the "Nineteenth Century" by that eminent economist and statistician, Mr. Edgar Cramond, in an article entitled "High Finance and the Danger of a Premature Peace." The object of the article is to warn the public of the Allied countries against the danger of being manoeuvred into the acceptance of a premature peace. Mr. Cramond's fear is that Germany, having now reached a point where it is obvious to her Government that they cannot hope to win and when they know that a continuance of the struggle will only contribute to her further economic and financial exhaustion, will exert every effort to conclude a peace under present conditions, which, of course, would be much more favourable to them than they will be able to secure if the war is carried on to its bitter end, a peace in fact which would mean the restoration of the *status ante bellum* at least, and leave each of the belligerents to bear the burden of its own cost of the war. The danger that Mr. Cramond foresees is that certain interests in London and New York are so closely bound up with German financial interests, that the most strenuous efforts will be made in the circles of "High Finance" to ensure that, whatever course the war may take, Germany is not to be broken and her fleet is to be left intact.

The only way they can ensure this, of course, as Mr. Cramond says, is to force an immediate and inconclusive peace. The British public, he declares, have not the remotest idea of the extent of the strength and ramifications of German financial interests throughout the world and particularly in England and the United States. The Public Trustee in England has been appointed the custodian of £100,000,000 of property belonging to alien enemies in Great Britain, but this figure gives a wholly inadequate idea of the extent of the German financial interest in Great Britain. The financial relations of the City of London with Germany before the war were of enormous extent, and Mr. Cramond darkly hints that certain financiers could throw an illuminating light on the extent to which certain financial houses in London, consciously or unconsciously, played a part in July 1914, in the German attempt to destroy or paralyse British credit. German influence will now make itself felt, Mr. Cramond suggests, as insidiously and secretly as possible through the same channels, in order to save Germany from having to bear the brunt of the cost of the war, and these efforts will be assisted by interests in England which feel that they cannot afford to see Germany financially broken. That is the danger against which Mr. Cramond wishes to warn the public of Great Britain. How the danger may or may not be realised cannot pretend to say, but it is certain well that we should be on our guard against any insidious attempts to

Europe, must lend to any pronouncement that he makes on the subject peculiar interest and importance. The year of the war has certainly had many disappointments and losses for us and our Allies. Germany, as Lord Hardinge said, still retains possession of the greater part of Belgium, a considerable part of Northern France and a large slice of Russia. But in spite of this "it is an indisputable fact that the outcome of the war has so far proved a far more bitter disappointment to the enemy,"—especially in the failure of the long pre-meditated plan of crushing France in a few weeks, and then by the combined irresistible force of her arms and those of Austria dictating "such terms to Russia that the latter Power would ever remain subservient to her arms." And the underlying ambition was to obtain the mastery of Europe and the practical dominions of the world. This programme, which was to have been completed in a few months, has miscarried and can never be realised. For, though her own soil remains still uninvaded, Germany is hemmed in by land and sea,—and time is against her. For she is fighting with numbers and materials that are daily being diminished and is being day by day beset with ever-growing financial and economic difficulties. On the other hand the material forces of the Allies have increased, and are increasing, to a greater degree than when they are able to check the inroads of an enemy then admittedly superior in numbers and materials: "For the forces of the Allies have increased by millions and their shortage of arms and munitions is being made good by the factories and workshops of the whole world, whose supplies, under the protection of the British Navy, pass almost unmolested over the wide seas." And all this has been possible because of the supremacy of the British Navy, which, as Lord Hardinge well said, will be the deciding factor in this war, and which has already "cost Germany the loss of her colonies, the loss of her trade, the ruin of her finances and severe economic pressure." But more complete than the increasing loss of material force is the loss of moral force which Germany has sustained. It is this loss which pre-eminently makes the issue of the struggle certain. Apart from the breach of all accepted international obligations and conventions in war and the violation of all laws of humanity, which cannot but react on her, as they have already done, by hardening "the hearts of all and steeling the determination of the Allies to crush, for ever, the arrogant pride of a nation whose avowed aim is the downfall of civilization and the negation of liberty,"—Belgium,—heroic and suffering Belgium hangs, as Lord Hardinge so appropriately put it, like a mill-stone round the neck of Germany. The tribute of Lord Hardinge to the part India has played in the war is as gratifying as it is encouraging. "Nobody can look back upon the past fourteen months of the war and the part that India has played in it with greater pride than I do, and nobody can be more appreciative than I am of the deep-seated patriotism and whole-hearted loyalty of the people of India, which will ever shine forth as a beacon to the future and illumine the history of this land."

Coming to those parts of Lord Hardinge's speech which relate to Indian domestic affairs, all Indians will share the feeling of satisfaction that order has been restored in the Punjab, thanks pre-eminently, as Lord Hardinge frankly acknowledged, to the support which the large majority of the people gave to the Government. Lord Hardinge did well to take the people into his confidence by his reference regarding the extension of the term of his office and the disappointment widely felt that the term of extension was not longer. In ordinary times any proposal for keeping a Viceroy in India much longer than the usual period cannot find any support from us. But it is generally believed that the interests of India will be best served in an exceptional time such as this, and in the more exceptional time after the war, by keeping at the head of affairs a Viceroy so imbued with sympathy for the aspirations of the people and so well conversant with their needs as Lord Hardinge. There is another point in the speech to which reference must be made. The Viceroy foreshadowed that, if the war continued, there would be no further session of the Imperial Legislative Council until the middle of February next, instead of in the beginning of January. One object of this change is to avoid personal inconvenience to hon. members and unnecessary dislocation of business, but its immediate cause is the absence of any controversial business and it is only on this ground that the procedure is justified. The Imperial Council does not ordinarily meet too often and this change at any other time would have provoked strong criticism. But in view of the assurance of the Viceroy that the procedure to be adopted for the coming session is an exceptional procedure, adopted in exceptional circumstances, and that it is not to be regarded as a precedent, we have no doubt Indian public opinion will acquiesce in the arrangement.

LORD HARDINGE'S SPEECH.

There can be few summaries of the lessons as well as the facts of the war, so admirable and terse as the remarks with which Lord Hardinge prefaced his speech in closing the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council. And this is as it should be. For, apart from the opportunity for knowledge regarding the war that he possesses as Viceroy, his deep insight into the workings of European diplomacy, based on a unique experience of the inner Councils of

Notes of the Day.

Bulgaria's Aims Disclosed.

Quite a new light is thrown on the Bulgarian situation by the announcement that has been authorised by Sir Edward Grey to the effect that German and Austrian officers are arriving in Bulgaria for the purpose of directing the activity of the Bulgarian Army. This seems to show that the Bulgarians have definitely shown in their lot with the Central Powers and that their assurances of the past few days and all the talk of politicians with a pro-Entente bias joining the Government have been merely dust thrown in the eyes of the Allies. Whether the Bulgarians themselves actually intend to force hostilities on their neighbours now or at some future time does not matter much. In fact, their intentions do not matter at all and it will not make any difference whether there are pro-Germans or anti-Germans in the Bulgarian Cabinet. The German officers will precipitate the crisis at the moment that seems most convenient to them, and that moment, of course, may be expected very soon. If the Bulgarians have all this time been tending towards an alliance with Germany and her Allies that perhaps may explain how Turkey has been getting her mutations.

A Grave Situation.

We think it would be foolish not to take a very grave view of the situation in the Balkans in view of this apparent pro-German action of Bulgaria. It would be too optimistic to assume that, either the Austro-German Governments or Bulgaria herself are acting with any rashness in this matter. We have all along been led to think that there is no chance of Roumania joining the Central Powers, but, seeing that the prospect for Bulgaria would be so grave if she took the risk of a conflict with Roumania on one side and Greece on the other, we do not think it safe to assume that she has not had assurances that Roumanian support or neutrality can be counted on. Roumania is the most cunning of all the Balkan States and she may think that the time for her to act has not come yet. We trust that it may not be so, but we have to allow for Bulgarian action being based on some reasonable ground, and it is well to be prepared for the worst. Fortunately there can be no doubt as to the attitude of Greece.

The Closure of the Wires.

Much speculation is, of course, aroused by the notification that all private telegrams from England, to the Continent were to be stopped for 48 hours from Friday last. This seems to imply that something of great moment was to take place in England, as to which it was desired to prevent any possible risk of the news leaking out via neutral countries to Germany or Austria. What that something may be, of course, we shall not know until its object has been successfully accomplished, but naturally numerous surmises at once suggest themselves, the most likely of which is the despatch of a new expeditionary force to some new point. That is a move that can never be absent from the minds of those who have considered all the possibilities of British strategy, and the use to which the vast number of men now at the disposal of the Headquarters Staff may be put. But, whatever may be the reason of this closure of the wires it certainly, we imagine, possesses some grave significance.

Compulsion Postponed.

The resolution passed by the conference of committees of the great Labour organisations seems definitely to postpone any idea of compulsion being brought into force for some time to come. The members of the Conference passed their resolution after they had had the situation explained to them by Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener and had apparently agreed to do what the Government wished. The fact that they solemnly came to the conclusion that the men required for the Navy, Army and munition work can be obtained by voluntary means may be taken as showing that it was not part of the mission of the Premier and Lord Kitchener to try and persuade them to accept compulsion. It is fairly clear, therefore, that the compulsion party inside and outside the Cabinet has for the present been defeated, though it evidently had the powerful support of Mr. Lloyd George. We think, however, that Lord Kitchener's is the opinion that matters, and, if he prefers to continue to rely upon voluntarism it would be a fatal error to attempt to force compulsion, with so strong a section of the public against it. We still hold the opinion that it would, in any case, be a doubtful expedient to resort to compulsion during the war, though it seems to us it will have to come afterwards. Voluntarism is all very well during the enthusiasm roused by a great war, but it

will not supply the needs of the country in peace time.

Prolongation of Parliament.

Before Parliament adjourns for the Christmas holidays, there is one important matter that will require to be settled, and that is the prolongation of the life of the present Parliament. The question, it appears, will not be discussed by the House, for it will be settled by party negotiations outside. When the negotiations are concluded a bill for the purpose will be introduced, and it must be carried into law before January, or the Parliament Act would take its course, and there would be a general election. Both parties are obviously agreed that the general election must be postponed by statute till after the war. The difficulty, according to the "Manchester Guardian," is the Plural Voting Bill. That Bill should come before the House of Commons again in this its third successive session; if it did it would be passed a third time, and would then become law under the Parliament Act. The Prime Minister has promised that it shall not be proceeded with during the war. The Liberal contention seems to be that the Parliament Act should be amended so that the session after the war should be regarded as a successive session. The Unionists and their representatives in the Cabinet insist that the Bill shall simply be abandoned. Some working arrangement, however, has to be made and it is expected that it will be made especially in view of the definite promise made by the Prime Minister.

The Second Belgian Grey Book.

The second Belgian Grey-Book recently issued contains several documents of great interest,—though most of them have already seen the light of day. There is, however, a remarkable letter from the Belgian Minister in Berlin, dated July 26th, 1914, now officially published for the first time, in which he shows a singularly lucid appreciation of the European situation and the existence of a concerted plan between Berlin and Vienna, so unsuccessfully and shamelessly denied by the German Foreign Office. In a graphic account of the journey from Berlin in company with the British Ambassador, the Belgian Minister describes how at Minden while he was conversing with Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, in the dining-car, the spectators, for the most part women, "Yelled patriotic songs at us, put out their tongues, and shook their fists, with remarks to which we paid no attention."

The Zeppelins.

In view of the recent activity of the Zeppelins it is interesting to recall the instructions issued by English Police authorities earlier in telling the public what to do in the case of raids. The chief point was an earnest warning to everyone to keep under cover, preferably in basements, when firing was heard, to escape the risk of being injured by bombs or hit by shrapnel from our own anti-aircraft guns. Experience has shown that, however necessary this warning may be, it is extensively disregarded. Only a small proportion of houses in London, nowadays, have basements, and if they existed nothing would induce the average person to take to them. For one thing curiosity is the overpowering instinct,—far more potent generally than fear,—and all that is known of the behaviour of the people on the east coast is elsewhere when the Zeppelins come has shown that nothing can prevent people from running out of their houses in the hope of getting a good look. The night after the recent raids in England, as is known, was spent by thousands of people of the visited place on the hill watching for the apparitions of the Zeppelins, and they went home to bed bit disappointed.

What It Feels Like.

In this connection the following expression of what it feels like to see a Zeppelin written by a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," from "some" in England" will be read with interest.

It is one thing to talk and read of Zeppelins, it is another unforgettable thing to see one over your neighbour's roof. The papers say the Zeppelins are coming; it is deeper darkness than usual, people watching out or foraging. Zeppelins are and climbing the nearest hill—as you go to bed. What happens is a huge rumbling and crackling noise from beyond the ridge that divides of the Germans' objective. You jump of bed, and looking out of the window at the starry sky. Then a broad, bright light swings across the sky and itself on a little cloud. Against this cloud, comparatively low in the sky, is the yellow object. It begins to move to the left, pointing slightly upwards as if making for another higher cloud. This time a series of sharp explosions if on, and you see little spurts of flame, sparkling like Guy Fawkes-day, in the neighbourhood of the Zeppelin. The cloud, the Zeppelin, is for a moment caught in the brilliant glare of the searchlight, so that you can see its anatomy. It hovers for a moment, and then, as you watch, the nose (upwards) until the thing seems nearly at, and then,—this is the great moment,—plain that you can make out like upon its golden body the black, and it comes home to you with an ordinary thrill that they are full of Ge. The Zeppelin moves slowly upwards, the growing at it all the time, any fireworks display becomes more lively, then it slides out of sight. The cloud you bring the searchlight dies out, and you see your eyes down to the horizon you see a big fan shaped glow of dusky appearing above the ridge, the glow of a fire.

ALLIANT RUSSIA SUCCESS.

ENORMOUS BOOTY CAPTURED

ENEMY FORCED TO FLEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.

As the result of the

number of villages in

east of Vilna the German

back a considerable dis-

from the Vileika railway.

on these and other recent

the communiqué says:

operations in the Vileika

the past twenty days are

but they have already re-

in wresting the initiative from the

whose attacks have been decisively

destroyed. Days of hard fighting have

successfully checked the enemy's deep

penetration in this region, have shaken

him and has finally crumpled him

He has suffered enormous losses.

UNBROKEN SPIRIT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

RECEIVES FRESH IMPETUS FROM ALLIES' ADVANCE IN WEST.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.

The communiqué while mentioning the abandonment of the town of Luck two days ago, proceeds to record a practically unbroken series of minor successes on the whole front.

QUIET IN DVINSK REGION.

It says that insignificant enemy attempts in the region of Riga have been easily repulsed and nothing of importance has occurred in the Dvinsk region.

Elsewhere, vigorous Russian strokes, including cavalry charges, resulted in the capture of trenches and villages and even enabled the Russians at some points to advance somewhat westward.

RUSSIANS' SUCCESSFUL ASSUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE.

The communiqué concludes:—The unbroken spirit of the Russian troops has received a fresh impetus from recent successes innumerable rearguard actions, including hand-to-hand encounters, and from the successful assumption of the offensive, particularly north-east and south-east, also from the Allies' great offensive on the western front.

ENEMY'S DEMORALISATION.

On the other hand, depression among the German troops has recently been very marked, evidenced by the abandonment of positions, wounded and waggons and shells in firing.

ANG IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

TLESHIPS POUR TORNADO OF SHELL.

SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

of the encounter between battleships and German submarines in the Gulf of Riga in which a commander were due to the deaths were due to the shells in the con-

the warships. After the shells closed in and six heavy guns poured into the batteries, the deaths of the squadron retired

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ALLIANT RUSSIA SUCCESS.

ENORMOUS BOOTY CAPTURED

ENEMY FORCED TO FLEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.

Fierce fighting is proceeding on the whole front, both sides attacking the Russians having generally, according to the communiqué, the better of the excelling the Germans at many points in disorder and abandon material.

Some Russian trenches have been captured by the Germans at one of the in the region east of the Dvinsk-Vilna but the Russians are fighting to recover and besides repulsing German attacks on other lakes, the Russians have stormed town and village north-east of Medziel.

DASHING RUSSIAN CAVALRY CHARGE. Their cavalry east of Lake Narotch charged the infantry protecting convoys and captured hundreds of waggons, prisoners and horses and quantities of arms and sabred the fleeing Germans.

Surprise attacks at a number of villages east and south-east of Novogrodek forced the German garrisons to flee to their main positions, abandoning arms, ammunition and hundreds of dead, who had been bayoneted. Many prisoners were taken.

South-east of Baranovitchi, half-way between Novogrodek and Pinsk, Germans were driven across the River Chara and further south near Kolki, which is north-east of Luck, a severe German attack was a complete fiasco as the Russians counter-attacked, inflicted enormous losses and made the Germans flee.

MR. MCKENNA AND RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

JOINT COURSE OF ACTION ARRANGED IN A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Press Bureau announces that the conference between Mr. McKenna and the Russian Minister of Finance were brought to a successful conclusion to-night when a joint course of action between the two Allied Governments was finally arranged.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION.

RECEIVED BY THE TSAR.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.

A French military mission, headed by General D'Amade, arrived at the Imperial Headquarters yesterday, and was received by the Tsar.

HEAVY RAINS THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

A French wireless message says that continual heavy rains are falling throughout Russia.

DR. DUMBA'S RETURN HOME.

SAFE CONDUCT GIVEN BY GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador, had given the State Department safe conduct for the return of Dr. Dumba to Vienna.

CAPTAIN PAPEN.

LIKELY DEMAND FOR HIS RECALL FROM U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

There are indications that unless Germany withdraws Captain Papen, her Military Attaché, United States will probably demand his recall.

ARMENIANS IN TURKEY.

AMERICAN REQUEST TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The State Department has requested Count Bernstorff to use his influence to induce Germany to interfere on behalf of the Armenians in Turkey.

ANTIDOTE TO GAS-POISONING.

SUCCESSFUL TEST ON A LADY.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Miss Davies, the youngest daughter of the late Sir R. H. Davies, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, inoculated herself with the bacillus of gas gangrene at the American Hospital at Neuilly in order to test the antidote devised by Dr. Taylor of Imperial Cancer Research. The antidote was completely successful.

PIRACY RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Officially announced that six vessels totaling 20,727 tons were sunk during the last week ended September 29th. There were 7 arrivals and departures.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

said was true or false: what mattered was that they should all say the same thing. Mr. Asquith, we may infer, never takes this particular stand. There never was a Prime Minister who seemed better able to command a Government of heterogeneous elements, nor one who, so far as the outside public can judge, is so little anxious to ride his colleagues on the curb.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

In the House yesterday Mr. Asquith had to make his opening statement for the formation of the country. Needless to say, it was of extraordinary gravity. In explaining the new Vote of Credit for 250 millions sterling, Mr. Asquith said that the war was costing not less than 3½ millions a day. The expenditure on the Navy tended somewhat to decrease, but that on the Army was still going up, while our advances to our Allies would undoubtedly expand. The country must prepare, accordingly, for an expenditure of something like 5 millions a day—a figure that seems incredible. Mr. Asquith, of course, left the survey of the military situation to Lord Kitchener; but he summarised the record of the Munitions Department, and he made a brief reference to the progress of recruiting—leaving that subject also to be dealt with in greater fullness by the War Minister. In a concluding passage, which impressed the House, the Prime Minister dwelt shortly upon the controversies of the moment. The situation, he said, is a testing one:

It calls, in my opinion, if we survey the conditions and opportunities of the past year, both for satisfaction at unforeseeable effort and sacrifice and for regret at some mistakes and miscalculations. At this moment, at any rate, it does not call for recrimination, which is of all forms of moral self-indulgence at once the cheapest and the least fruitful. (Hear, hear.) No, Sir. Our business here and now is to deal with the present and to forecast and to provide for the future. We have to satisfy so far as we can the legitimate requirements and hopes of our allies. What is even more important, we have to discharge the unique burden imposed upon a free people—I would rather say a family of free peoples—by our own traditions, by our own sense of responsibility, by our own standard of duty and of sacrifice. We seek to do this clearly even than we did a year ago through the mists of the sophistry and the mendacity with which Berlin has sought to bedevil and befoul the international atmosphere.

One thing, he, Mr. Asquith, would deprecate and ban was the sinister spectacle of domestic strife. We must all be ready—I speak without any distinction of opinion in a common cause to give and take, to take and give. Do not let it be said by our children and our children's children that in the gravest moment in our history our arm was shorn of its strength by any failure on the part either of rulers or ruled to concentrate upon an unexampled task consistent counsels undivided energy, the unbroken and indomitable will of the British people.

LORD KITCHENER'S SURVEY.

Lord Kitchener has accustomed us to a kind of speech which might well become the model for certain purposes, of Ministerial statement and exposition. He makes no attempt at argument or advocacy. You could not guess from anything he says that he is aware of "the sinister spectre of internal strife." You would judge that he had never so much as heard of the "Daily Mail." He makes no reference to the controversial aspects of a subject. He ignores in the completest fashion all complaints against the department over which he presides. He surveys the field with perfect calmness; gives his version of what has been accomplished; speaks always with marked generosity of the British troops and our allies; makes a judicious reference to the resources of the nation in men and armament, and, as a rule, winds up with an expression of confidence in the power and readiness of the people to respond to whatever call for service and sacrifice that the Government may find it necessary or advisable to make. This, you would say, is an admirable formula for a Ministerial speech: none better, perhaps. It is English in the really traditional sense: English, that is, not so much according to what we are, as according to what we are supposed, by our friends and more appreciative enemies, to be. Lord Kitchener's statements, anyhow, inspire confidence. The average Briton reads them and says: "That's the right way. Lord Kitchener knows what he is talking about, and he knows how to treat the British people. We get a lot too much of the other kind of thing. Fact is, we're fed up with it." So thinks, and says, the ordinary Englishman, and feels some degrees better after taking in what Lord Kitchener has to say. If there is a foreshadowing in it of still heavier tasks, still more costly sacrifices, he is in no sense afraid or irritated. He believes that Lord Kitchener understands, better than other experts, political or military, the job we have taken in hand; and if the ordeal came, he would take the announcement from him of a change in the recruiting system 'with the minimum of resentment or fuss. But why then, it may be asked, should the English people, when Lord Kitchener is not speaking, be content to follow leaders of a wholly different character and method? Why, for example, should they buy and read the Northcliffe papers, and papers which are ever more unlike Lord Kitchener than the "Daily Times"? Well, that is a question which, I imagine, no one would undertake to answer in anything like fullness. There are contradictions in the psychology, so far as it has been explored, do not enable us to resolve; and no professor of crowd psychology, probably, could produce an explanation of some of them that happen just now to be very much in evidence. Lord Kitchener, we may be sure, will continue to command the nation's confidence; and an appreciable proportion will continue to absorb their pathetic notions of public policy from journals which have done their best to embarrass the War Minister in the carrying out of his task.

MODEST CONFIDENCE.

The note of Lord Kitchener's survey was certainly not one of undue cheerfulness. Certainly he took the view that the Germans had almost shot their bolt on the Eastern Front and implied a certain confidence in Russians' power of recovery. But for the rest his manner and language bespoke a modest confidence, and the unvarying belief in the British nation to achieve complete victory. It may, however, be objected that the survey was not exhaustive. The "Manchester Guardian," which since the beginning of the war has maintained a remarkable eminence for the knowledge and balance of its military criticism and estimates, points out that, while Lord Kitchener spoke of the great French offensive around Arras as resulting in the gain of some important positions, he omitted to mention that it failed in its main object of breaking through the German front, and that consequently when the Franco-British Forces make their next great effort, it will have to better the French attack at Arras in the number and calibre of guns employed. Similarly, in regard to the Dardanelles, Lord Kitchener's endorsement of the many reports, as to the growing demoralisation of the "German-led, or rather German-driven," Turks, was reassuring and but there is justice in the retort that so far the Turks have not shown any signs of demoralisation in their fighting—which, indeed, must have been astonishingly capable and desperate in view of the casualty lists of August and the comparatively small results of the landing at Suvla Bay. Such comments as these suggest some necessary deductions from the sober cheerfulness of Lord Kitchener's account of the situation; but we may agree with the remark made in a quarter not disposed to be overfriendly to the War Office that the speech will have an excellent effect in the country and will make an end of many foolish misgivings and surmises.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE DEBATE. The Government could not, if it had wished to do so, have prevented members from having a debate of some kind upon the absorbing question of National Service; and more than one paper has complimented the House of Commons upon the tone of the speeches. They did not all deserve commendation alike, but it may certainly be said that the speeches as a whole were vastly better than the general run of newspaper articles on this theme. Mr. Stephen Walsh's emphatic demand for a candid disclosure of the evidence, should the Government declare for conscription, will be supported, not only by the Labour Party for which he spoke, but by the Party for which he spoke. Captain Guest, direct from the front, showed little knowledge of the Labour situation, but he spoke the minds of very many people who direct the idea of compulsion when he denounced the humiliating character of the recruiting posters and what he rightly described as the upholding of the principle of voluntarism by the application of the methods belonging to the opposite system. Mr. L. S. Amery too—a speaker who is seldom listened to with favour by the opponents of compulsory service, said some demost, of compulsory service, and timely things. His strongest point was in his protest against the Government's coming upon the House with a scheme of compulsion, when the House judged that the time had come, and when it would be impossible for any party to oppose or effectively modify the scheme. That was what had happened, he said, in August 1914. "For want of a discussion those who had hoped for peace by disarmament, and those who had hoped for peace by better armament and a more resolute policy, were all trapped into the war." That is a true war, and all the more powerful coming from a speaker like Mr. Amery. The same thing may happen now, with regard to National Service.

BOLD ITALIAN INFANTRY RAIDS.

GROUND GAINED IN TOLMINO SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Oct. 2.

Frequent dense fogs are hindering operations in the mountains, but permit the infantry to make bold the raids on the enemy positions and destroy the outlying defences.

The Italians in the Tolmino sector delivered an attack on Thursday night along the whole front and gained ground, but a violent enemy counterattack forced the left wing to retire, though the right wing held its own.

ENORMOUS ENEMY WASTAGE ON ISONZO FRONT.

INFANTRY CHARGE REPULSED.

ROME, Oct. 2.

A communiqué states that the enemy wasted enormous quantity of artillery and rifle ammunition on the whole Isonzo front. The firing was so bad in some places that big shells dropped in the enemy's trenches. The infantry did not appear except at one point. It was promptly repulsed.

THE DAMAGED ITALIAN WARSHIP.

SUCCESSFUL SALVAGE OF MATERIAL.

BRINDISI, Oct. 2.

Salvage of material on the Italian warship Benedetto Brin was continued after the hull had been disinfected by the injection of lime. More guns and searchlights were brought up.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

VICE-ADMIRAL CAMILLO CORSO.

ROME, Oct. 1.

Vice-Admiral Camillo Corso has been appointed Minister of Marine.

LAUNCHING OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN CRUISER.

SYDNEY Sept. 30.

The new Australian cruiser Brisbane has been launched at Cockatoo Island.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN IN U. S.

HEAVILY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

ENTHUSIASM AT PUBLIC BANQUET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

At the banquet to members of the Anglo-French Financial Commission 400 guests cheered themselves hoarse while toasting President Wilson, King George and President Poincaré.

Everyone expressed the hope that the Allies would speedily win. Lord Reading eloquently thanked America for her help and sympathy. American speakers asserted that the British, French, and American interests were identical.

ENEMY'S CHAGRIN.

A telegram from Amsterdam says the success of the Allies' loan in America is the subject of bitter comments in the German press.

Newspapers announce to-day that the Anglo-French Loan has already been subscribed and everything points to a heavy over-subscription.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

It is estimated that four hundred million dollars have already been subscribed to the Anglo-French Loan.

GERMANY AND U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Count Bernstorff has delivered a Note. It is understood that it will afford a negotiable basis for the settlement of the Arabic controversy.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

[SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Sir Edward Grey has sent a memorandum to the American Ambassador in reply to the request for the figures of certain British exports. Referring to the statements circulated in America that the British Government was trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with neutrals, Sir Edward Grey points out that the American exports in almost every important commodity are much greater than those of Great Britain.

Sir Edward Grey explains that in many cases Britain has re-exported goods because the products of the Dominions and India which formerly went to continental ports are sent to the United Kingdom and thence distributed to the old countries, the neutral countries.

Everything tends to show that the United States profits are greater than those of Britain in respect of these neutral countries, the total value of the trade of the United States having increased by 300 per cent.

TERRIFIC GALE AT NEW ORLEANS.

BUILDINGS AND CHURCHES IN RUINS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

There has been a terrific gale at New Orleans. Many buildings and churches are in ruins and hardly a window has not been broken. The velocity of the gale was nearly a hundred miles an hour.

LOSS OF LIFE AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2.

Two hundred and fifty-five persons have been killed and one hundred and five are missing as the result of the hurricane on the Mississippi and the Louisiana coasts. The damage to property is estimated at a hundred million dollars.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM SMOKING IN CHINA.

REGULATION OF SALE OF PREPARED OPIUM.

HONGKONG, Oct. 2.

The Canton Government is appointing a syndicate to regulate the sale of prepared opium in Kwantung with the object of expediting the suppression of opium smoking.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE FARWELL.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The death of Sir George Farwell is announced.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Farwell was Queen's Counsel in 1891 and Judge of the High Court of Justice from 1899 to 1906, and became Lord Justice in 1906, which post he resigned in 1913. He was the Chairman of the Royal Commission on War Stores 1905-06. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1899. He was born in 1845.

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND ETON.

(NEW BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—Field Marshall Sir John French responding to the telegram of congratulations on his birthday and wishes for success from the masters and boys of Eton writes:—"No one appreciates more highly the invaluable services in this war of the men educated at Eton."

BRITAIN'S PART.

THE POSITION AND THE REMEDY.

STIRRING APPEAL BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates, when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital decisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see no hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterized by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

In these stirring words Mr. Lloyd George concludes a remarkable preface, to a shilling volume of his war speeches. The volume has been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton under the title "Through Terror to Triumph."

The following is the text of the preface:—After twelve months of war my conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without impairing its security and impairing its honour. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms whilst the country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged and trodden by one of our own co-trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines, if a nation would have insisted on calling the infantile Empire to a stern reckoning. Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has demonstrated clearly that a military system so regardless of good faith, of honourable obligations, and of the elementary impulses of humanity constituted a menace to civilization of the most sinister character; and despite the terrible cost of suppressing it, the well-being of humanity demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed. The fact that events have also shown that the might of this military clique has exceeded the gloomiest prognostications provides an additional argument for its destruction. The greater the might the darker the menace.

THE CONDITION OF VICTORY.

Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in ultimate victory—always provided that the Allied nations put forth the whole of their strength ere it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The Allied countries have an overwhelming preponderance in the raw material that goes to the making and equipment of armies, whether in men, money, or accessible metals and machinery. But this material has to be mobilized and utilized. It would be idle to pretend that the first 12 months of the war has seen this task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the Allies realized in time the full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foe—nay, what is more, had they realized their own strength and resources, and taken prompt action to organize them—today we should have witnessed the triumphant spectacle of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their own frontiers.

UNPLEASANT FACTS.

What is the actual position? It is thoroughly well known to the Germans, and anyone in any land, belligerent or neutral, who reads intelligently the military news must by now have a comprehension of it. With the resources of Great Britain, France, Russia—yes, of the whole industrial world—at the disposal of the Allies, it is obvious that the Central Powers have still an overwhelming superiority in all the material

and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into French and Belgian soil. Poland is entirely German; Lithuania is rapidly following. Russian fortresses, deemed impregnable, are falling like sand castles before the resistless tide of Teutonic invasion. When will that tide recede? When will it be stemmed? As soon as the Allies are supplied with abundance of war material. That is why I am recalling these unpleasant facts, because I wish to stir my countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. To dwell on such events is the most disagreeable task that can fall to the lot of a public man. For all that, the public man who either shrinks these facts himself or does not do his best to force others to face them until they are redressed is guilty of high treason to the State which he has sworn to serve.

NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

There has been a great awakening in all the Allied countries, and prodigious efforts are being put forth to equip the armies in the field. I know what we are doing; our exertions are undoubtedly immense. But can we do more either in men or material? Nothing but our best and utmost can pull us through. Are we now straining every nerve to make up for lost time? Are we getting all the men we shall want to put into the fighting line next year to enable us even to hold our own? Does every man who can help, whether by fighting or by providing material, understand clearly that ruin awaits remissness? How many people in this country fully apprehend the full significance of the Russian retreat?

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA.

For over 12 months Russia has, in spite of deficiencies in equipment, absorbed the energies of half the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces. Is it realized that Russia has for the time being made her contribution—and what a heroic contribution it is—to the struggle for European freedom, and that we cannot for many months to come expect the same active help from the Russian armies that we have hitherto received? Who is to take the Russian place in the fight whilst those armies are re-equipping? Who is to bear the weight which has hitherto fallen on Russian shoulders? France cannot be expected to sustain much heavier burdens than those which she now bears with a quiet courage that has astonished and moved the world. Italy is putting her strength into the fight. What could she do more? There is only to Britain left. Is Britain prepared to fill up the gap that will be created when Russia has retired to re-arm? Is she fully prepared to cope with all the possibilities of the next few months—in the West, without forgetting the East? Upon the answer which Government, employers, workmen, financiers, young men who can bear arms, women who can work in factories—in fact, the whole people of this great land—give to this question will depend the liberties of Europe for many a generation.

"IF THE NATION HESITATES."

A shrewd and sagacious observer told me the other day that in his judgment the course pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of this war. If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates, when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital decisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see no hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterized by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

LIBERAL RESPONSE FROM ALL CLASSES.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The report of work of the Madras War Fund during the period of January to June, 1915, shows that ten motor cyclists left Madras in February and ten more in April. Two new grants of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 15,000 were made for comfort of troops, European and Indian, in Persia and amounts sent to General Officer Commanding.

With reference to the Hospital Ship Madras, the report says that subscribers to the Madras War Fund are now subscribing Rs. 69,000 monthly towards the upkeep of the vessel. The widespread and liberal response from all classes to the appeal made in January, is gratifying and his Excellency now makes a further appeal for more monthly subscribers and subscriptions.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Referring to the Ladies' Department presided over by her Excellency, the report says that the total amount subscribed towards this Department alone amounts to Rs. 43,315-6-2; but this does not mean that subscribers have helped by money alone. An immense amount of time and labour has been given by ladies in the presidency towards the making of garments and collection, packing and despatch of other accessories. The total sum promised and paid to the War Fund up to 30th June amounts in round figures to 27 lakhs, exclusive of Rs. 69,000, the monthly income of the Hospital Ship Madras. In order to meet the minimum monthly cost of the ship his Excellency earnestly desires to raise the monthly income to Rs. 1,25,000 and he would at the same time appeal also for other donations to enable work of the fund in other directions to be maintained and extended.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A RETROSPECT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Now that the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council is over, a retrospect will show that a number of important but contentious Bills have been kept back which will only be taken up after the war. The Criminal Procedure Code Bill was circulated in the spring of 1914 and all replies have been received; similarly opinions on the Contempt of Court Bill have reached the Government of India. As regards the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls, as amended by the Select Committee, and their replies have also been received. These Bills will not be taken up till the end of the war. The Bogus Medical Degree Bill and the Indian Trust Act Amendment Bill which were introduced on 8th September will now be circulated for opinions and possibly efforts will be made to advance these measures next cold weather. These are not contentious. As regards the preparations of the new measure for the Government of India will undertake the Transfer of Property Bill, the Indian Universities' Bill, the Religious and Charitable Endowment Bill, the King of Oudh Estate Validation Bill, the Dacca University Bill, the Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill. There are several other measures in view but these will not be taken in hand till the cold weather.

In reply to a number of important financial questions by Sir Ibrahim Rahemtulla, Sir William Meyer laid a number of statements on the table.

THE GOLD MINTS.

He also replied:—"The Government of India are not able to state the probable cost of a new gold mint. This would depend largely upon the administrative arrangements contemplated and the assumption made as to the amount of gold likely to be dealt with annually. When the matter was considered in 1900, several different schemes were suggested, costing respectively Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 1 1/3 lakhs and about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Replying to another question, Sir William said:—"I place upon the table a statement showing the ordinary charges of the two mints in the last three years. I also place on the table copies of the mints' reports for 1913-14 and 1914-15, together with the Controller of Currency's reviews of these reports. In case the hon. member requires further particulars which the reports supply in regard to total cost inclusive of interest on capital and other pro forma charges, the full details of these are given in the statement I appended to each report."

ACTION UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

In reply to questions by Messrs. Dadabhai and Mir Asad Ali, Sir Reginald Craddock submitted a statement on the action taken under the Defence of India Act. It shows the number of persons tried under the special procedure of Sections 3 of the said Act to be 133 for Bengal, of whom four were acquitted, 9 discharged, 65 convicted and 55 still under trial; 3106 for the Punjab of whom 2738 were discharged, 70 acquitted, 141 convicted and 137 still under trial. The figures for other provinces are nil.

NUMBER OF PERSONS INTERNED.

The number of persons interned in Bengal is shown to be 26, in the Punjab 53, in the United Provinces 5, in Bombay, Burma and Madras 3, and Delhi 7.

WHY RUSSIA RETREATED.

ARSENAL WRECKED BY TREACHERY.

How Russia was crippled by one secret blow and the Western Allies obliged to postpone the great offensive contemplated last spring is told in a remarkable narrative reproduced in various London papers. Briefly, the facts are that about the time when the enemy launched their thunderbolt on the Dnieper and Russia was most in need of munitions to withstand the onslaught of Mackensen's iron phalanx, the vast munition works at Ochta, near Petrograd, on which Russia relied for a very large proportion of her supplies, were blown up and destroyed, as the result, it is believed, of German Secret Service intrigue.

The tremendous significance of this event in its relation to the hopes of the Allies in the West, remarks the "Daily News," is too patent to need emphasis. It is sufficient explanation of the overpowering demand for shells and high explosive which was suddenly raised in England. Fortunately there is now official assurance that Russia is at last recovering from the grave injury she sustained. The wireless news circulated by the French Government on Wednesday contained the following:—"General Polivanoff, Minister of War, declares himself satisfied with the improvement which has taken place in the provision of munitions, the enormous increase of which during the last fifteen days is fully maintained. The supply of rifles has also been increased in considerable numbers."

The "Daily Telegraph" explains that Ochta is not a munition factory in our sense of the term. It is a store for explosive material. Pyroxylene, nitro-glycerine and other high explosives are produced there. The Russian official communication at the time stated that the Department of Pyroxylene had been destroyed, and that there were a hundred victims.

The tobacco growers in Dumra, Ceylon, are now experiencing a visitation of the *lasioderma* beetle, says the "Times of Ceylon." The pest is difficult to eradicate and is causing destruction to all kinds of cured tobacco, stored leaf and cigars chiefly.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION TO BETRAYAL OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

COST OF WAR.

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSAL TO OFFER

£1,000,000.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council His Excellency the Governor, referring to the war contribution said:—"On 15th October I thought that if and home my own personal belief, the London money market he would not be able to show her gratitude by assuming such a proportion of the war debt of the Mother Country. My communication of 15th October, I should explain, I dictated a million pounds sterling as contribution, which I thought Ceylon might offer in token of gratitude and loyal affection. That offer with the approval of the Secretary of State I desired to make, after first consulting the Legislative Council and after receiving their assent. The form I said, in which I thought it best to embody such a contribution would be not to borrow the amount (even if we could do so) on Ceylon's lower credit and then to hand the capital proceeds over to His Majesty's Government, but annually to pay over one-tenth of the amount to His Majesty's Exchequer in London in sterling, so that a million (apart altogether from the interest, which would accrue in a decade to His Majesty's Government) would be available by 1925 to redeem (if desired) this amount of £1,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent war loan. I have thought it well, gentlemen, to apprise you of my own view. I know that if it meets with the general approval of the Legislative Council, such a contribution will gratefully be accepted by His Majesty's Government, as representing not only the value of the contribution itself, but also the more valued spirit of loyalty, which has always animated and still animates our islands."

GERMANY'S LOST SUBMARINES.

HOW THEY ARE HUNTED BY THE BRITISH NAVY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The anonymous writer who signs himself "Polybe" publishes in the "Figaro" an article on Great Britain's great war fleet. After describing the magnificent spectacle at which he was present on the occasion of his visit to the British Fleet, he says:

England has never had finer crews nor a more homogeneous fleet, nor one so well armed, nor one which was at the same time so solid, and so rapid. Every unit has improved after a year of war. All imperfections have been corrected. An Englishman makes it a point of honour to be first. He regards the work of German submarines, which torpedo liners, merchant vessels, and fishing smacks, as infamous, but he is not ashamed to admire their crews.

Admiral Jellicoe showed me a chart on which were marked with pins the points where German submarines have been sunk, burnt, or captured. There are many pins on this chart. There have been more submarines sunk than captured. Submarine hunting is regarded in a most methodical way, and is considered very fine sport. Several methods of dealing with submarines have been invented. They are hunted with nets, with guns, with explosive bombs, and in other ways. At first the submarines thought they could act with impunity, but they know now that when they leave port they have far less chance of returning than of being put to sleep in the eternal depths of the sea.

"Polybe" concludes his remarks as follows:

I do not believe that a single officer could be found in the British Navy who would accept an order, supposing such could be given, to torpedo a German mail-boat. Rather would he break his sword.

Another member of the French party who recently visited the Grand Fleet writes in the "Figaro":

The Englishman would much prefer a battle on the high seas. He has to suffer more than he cares to admit from the police duties at sea which follow in the wake of the heroic tasks and epic deeds. But one cannot choose one's duty, one can only accomplish it. And the Englishman nevertheless accomplishes it joyfully because it is on the water.

I have seen the British soldier in the trenches and the British workman by the furnaces in his workshops, and I admired him. But the sea is the element of England and she breathes with all her lungs only on the waves. As soon as the Englishman touches the briny ocean, as soon as the salt wind buffets his face, he becomes a different being. His soul becomes more free; his mind takes to itself wings and develops to its full extent only between the sky and the ocean. It was the real England, in all its beauty and all its natural strength, that I saw once again in those parts swept by the wind of another liberty, namely, that of the limitless ocean.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

We are asked to state that it has been found necessary to postpone the meeting of the Hindu University Society convened for Saturday the 16th instant, to Saturday the 30th instant, the hour and the place of the meeting remaining the same, that is, at 3-30 p.m. at 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad. A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Society will be held half an hour earlier.

In the sensational Buldana forgery appeal case Mr. Dick, standing counsel for the Government, concluded his reply yesterday. Mr. Norton for the appellant, Amolakchand, will again address the Court to-day.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymolee Trekeys. A trial will please you.

SPY HANGED FOR HIGH TREASON IN PETROGRAD.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," writing from Paris, under date September 13th, says:—

The papers here have published full details, drawn from the Russian Press, of the sensational espionage affair in Russia. Hitherto all that has been announced is the hanging for high treason of Lieut-Col. Miassaidoff and a large number of his accomplices, and the sentencing to hard labour of Baron Grothus and von Freinat.

The chief conspirator was Lieut-Col. Ivaneff Miassaidoff. For a long period he had held a high position in the gendarmery, and as such was an important personage. The Russian gendarmery has quite a peculiar position; it corresponds in some ways to our Scotland Yard. But, as the "Chronicle" puts it, it is endowed with enormous almost unlimited powers, and subjected to virtually no control.

IN HIGH CIRCLES.

The officers of the gendarmery are recruited from among the cleverest officers of the army. Exceptional brilliancy was a man of English, French, and German as if they were his native languages; he knew every body, and mixed in the highest society, to which his elegance of manner and talents recommended him.

Up to the outbreak of the war it had been his special duty to watch over the personal safety of the Tsar. He then asked to be attached to the general military headquarters, urging that a constant surveillance was necessary for the protection of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Tsar granted the request and transferred the high police official, ordinarily attached to his own person, to the Commander-in-Chief.

ESPIONAGE MAKES A GAME OF WAR.

A dramatic story is told of the discovery of his treason. After the fighting in the Yser certain memoranda were found on the body of a Bavarian officer.

There were phrases that indicated the presence of a spy in the very heart of the Allied General Staffs, such as, "We have been victorious, thanks to our wonderful system of information," or "Our marvellous informant has greatly facilitated our task. With him the war becomes a mere game."

These notes were sent to French Headquarters. General Pau at that time was just setting out on his visit to Russia. He was told to acquaint the Grand Duke with this discovery.

TRAP FOR SPIES.

"You tell me nothing that I did not know before," said the Russian Commander-in-Chief, "I am fully aware that we were being betrayed; but by whom? That is what we have to find out."

Thereupon a "fake" military order was drawn up. Care was taken that it should be communicated only to a small group of people who were already suspect. The expected result happened. Germany at once showed a knowledge of the order and took shelter in a confusion in consequence.

The spy had fallen into the trap. It only remained to put the suspects under rigorous cross-examination. Lieut-Col. Miassaidoff was among them. His only thought was for his own skin, and he volunteered to make certain revelations if only the Grand Duke would spare his life. No promise was made; but under pressure, he admitted his guilt and betrayed the names of his accomplices.

For ten years he had been in the pay of Germany. He had kept Baron informed of everything that was happening or about to happen in Russia and there were few men in the empire who were in such a position to know. Russia had no secrets, military or political, from her Western neighbour. The traitor's pay corresponded to the value of his treason and amounted to some millions of roubles, of which a very small fraction went to his subordinate agents.

It is said (though this does not appear in his confession) that Miassaidoff held back an order that should have reached General Rennenkampf for 24 hours; and by so doing saved the German armies from what seemed like inevitable disaster.

DENOUNCEMENT, AND A DUEL.

Some years ago, rumours began to be circulated about this arch-spy, and the "Novoye Vremya" openly accused him of betraying the country and selling secret documents to a foreign Power. Miassaidoff called on M. Boris Suvorin, the journalist who had accused him, and wounded him seriously in a duel; and the affair was damped down.

The brothers Freiberg and the brothers Salzmann, who were hanged with Miassaidoff, were occupied in the emigration traffic to Germany and America. Some time ago their behaviour brought them under suspicion of the police, but Miassaidoff exerted his influence and saved them from prosecution.

Baron Grothus and von Freinat were high officials in the notorious Political Police. Grothus was a friend of General Hartwig, one of the famous agents-provocateurs, like Azeff. Some years ago Grothus had the duty of investigating the revolutionary movement in the Baltic provinces.

PASSPORT RESTRICTIONS AT MARSEILLES.

A Press Note states that intimation has been received that the arrangement which had been made in favour of British subjects, to allow passengers arriving at Marseilles on British steamers, whose passports had not been visé by a French Consul Officer at the port of embarkation, to land at Marseilles, has now been cancelled, and that the Police authorities at Marseilles have decided that in future passengers not in possession of passports visé by a French Consul Officer will not obtain the "laissez-passer" of the Harbour Police either for travelling overland or for going ashore during the ship's stay in port.

and dust follows.

The "Salha"

held at the

November

The "Salha"

which had been

has begun pub-

ship of Mahatma

Subadar-Major

36th Sikhs, has been

of the Order of British

of Sardar Bahadur in

loyal services.

As apprehensions have

that the "Home Rule League"

go against the Congress. Miss

declares that so long as she has

in its conduct it will not go against

Congress.

The Hon. Dr. Sundar Lal has telegraphed

from Simla to Mrs. Besant:—"The

University Bill passed to-day, congratulating

you on this important step towards the

attainment of our ideal."

Thunder showers in the Karachi district

gave about one inch of rain yesterday

relieving the absolute drought. The

are still unsettled. Public works

measures have been instituted for distressed

work people in the Thar and Parkur

districts.

A Baroda merchant bought ornaments

worth Rs. 1,600 from Soni Raachod

Folubhan and ordered the same to be sent

by value payable parcel. The parcel returned

having been refused and was found to

contain lead instead of ornaments. A

police enquiry is proceeding.

The Reception Committee to the All-

India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibi-

tion, Madras, invite essays on many subjects

connected with the Ayurvedic system of

medicine written in English, Hindi,

Sanskrit, to be sent before 1st December

to Secretaries, Tambuchetti Street, Madras.

The Exhibition will be held in the latter

half of December.

Mr. Dravid, the Senior Member of the

Servants of India Society at Nagpur has

received a letter from Mrs. Annie Besant

announcing her arrival in Nagpur on the

18th instant. Mrs. Besant will address a

public meeting on "India after the War."

The anniversary of the 63th birthday of

Mrs. Annie Besant was celebrated with

great élan by the local lodge of the Theosophical Society on Saturday.

The Mirwal wrongful confinement case,

in which the District Magistrate of Sialkot

convicted four persons of Mirwal for hav-

ing carried off and wrongfully confined a

Hindu woman, and sentenced them to

various sentences came on in appeal before

the Session Judge of Sialkot on the 30th

September. The Sessions Judge rejected

the appeals.

At Tuesday's meeting of the United

Provinces Legislative Council 101, questions

will be asked and four resolutions will be

moved, two by Lala Sukhbir Singh ab-

horticulture and arboriculture and vil-

panchayats, and two by Mr. Rana

on the training of munda in criminal law

and the constitution of a Provincial

Municipal Service.

Vaidya Malhal Luximisankar of

nagar has just published a pamphlet

taining Lord W. Tagore's last

oration address together with a

translation of the same. All the

of the sale are "go towards a con-

to the War Fund. The pamph-

is priced at four annas.

In connection with the wedding

records of the Government of India

their removal to Delhi, it may

that Mr. C. W. Weston, officer

will vacate his appointment as

wedding operations will be con-

to the supervision of Mr. Scofield

Secretary to the Government

Education Department.

Sub-Inspector Jackson

Police produced before the

Magistrate, Colombo, C. P. De-

employed at the Madras

of the Bank, on a charge

of Rs. 25,629 and odd

Bank. The police have

enquiries and moved for

two persons for further

The long looked for

United Provinces Local

establishment in the

"CRISIS HAS PASSED." BRITAIN'S MIGHTY FLEET**RUSSIA'S NEW EFFORT FOR VICTORY.****WHAT WINTER MEANS TO THE ENEMY.**

There are good grounds for optimistic assurance that the in Russia's fortunes, has already passed, and that what he calls the "Munition Crisis" is over, says the military correspondent of the "Daily News." The higher command of the Russian Army has been completely reorganised, General Yanushkevitch having been replaced as Chief of the Staff to the Grand Duke Nicholas by General Alexeiev, a few days ago was in command of the Central Russian Army which had been falling back during the past month from the Narow and Vistula rivers to fresh positions behind the Bug. General Yanushkevitch, who probably needs rest after his strenuous year of campaigning in Poland, goes to the Caucasus, where his eminent services will be utilised in another theatre of war. General Evert, of Manchurian success, succeeds General Alexeiev in command of the Central Russian Army, while General Ruzsky, the conqueror of Lemberg, has already taken over the northern command, extending from Petrograd to the Dvina Pripiet and the field of his person, and is now at the head of his armies with the intention, no doubt, of remaining there till defeat has been turned into victory.

THE RUSSIAN RALLY.

Since the Russian rally in the middle of the previous week the progress eastwards has become slower, and in some parts of the battle front there has been no progress at all. So far as can be gathered from the Berlin and Vienna communiques the German central attack has for its immediate objective the Wilna Railway, and with this in mind General Gallwitz, after his occupation of Minsk, is moving slowly along the railway north of the Pripiet Marshes, but the later accounts from Berlin show that he is being opposed by a reinforced Russian army holding the front from Skidel down to Wolkowsky. Next to Gallwitz is Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who has been groping about in the Belovisla Forest and in the Marshes on the left bank of the Jasiola River for the past few days, but finding difficulty in getting on, and this is a difficulty which is only beginning for him as he goes further eastwards. On his right is Mackensen with his main army which is moving along the Brest-Pinsk strategic railway running through the very heart of the marshy country. According to the Berlin communiques this afternoon he has driven the Russians off their position on the line of Chomsk-Drokieryn, but he is still some 60 miles west half-way through the marshes.

QUO VADIS?

What the Germans hope to gain by following up the Russian retreat it is hard to say, for as the Russian troops retire they leave behind them bands of Cossacks, whose duty it is to lay waste the whole country. So that all the Germans find is a barren desert, from which every single living creature has been removed before their arrival. Towns, villages, farms, all are destroyed by fire, and according to the report of an Austrian officer, not a roof is left to shelter the German soldiers, nor a grain of corn with which to feed them. It is 1812 over again, and if this is the condition of the country now, what will be the fate of the German Army when the Russian winter sets in, and when the enemy's troops will either have to camp out in the snow or make their way back to their own front?

THE GERMANS WANT RIGA.

There is no news of any importance from General Ivanoff's command on the southern flank of the Russian battle line, but up north the Germans are doing all they can to cross to the right bank of the Dvina somewhere near Friedrichstadt, for they want to get to Riga before the winter approaches. This is the prize which General Bulow holds up before the eyes of his war-worn troops when he sends them against the Russian bridge heads. There they will find comfortable quarters and plenty of provisions, and they will be able to enjoy themselves till spring round and it is time to advance to Petrograd. All this sounds very encouraging, but what if the Russians burn Riga to the ground as they burnt Brest-Litovsk? Frightfulness won't help the Kaiser then, for all the inhabitants of the town will be removed to Petrograd out of his reach. The Russians have the game in their own hands and they evidently mean to play it. With them it is war à toute outrance.

PAPER CLOTHING.

Paper is now being adapted to the production of clothing. This development, according to "Chamber's Journal," is due to Japanese activity, because in the East the advantages of paper have long been recognised. As is well known, paper is an ideal material for keeping the body warm, and this attribute has led to its application to the manufacture of uniforms for soldiers. Its value in this direction was brought home very emphatically during the Russo-Japanese war, in which many of the Japanese troops were served with uniforms made from this material, which they stated was excellent in battling against the Siberian cold.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Minnia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all Hair Oils.

IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.**WHAT AN AMERICAN VISITOR SAW**

In an account of his recent visit to the British Grand Fleet, Mr. Frederick Palmer, the accredited correspondent of the American Press at the British Headquarters in France, says:—

Officers on Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's flagship Lion, which received the roughest handling in battle of any major British ship now afloat, dwell on the difficulty they had in persuading the young commander after the action had begun to descend from his exposed position on the bridge, where he had unhampered vision, to the armoured protection of the conning tower. Their account of how the Lion was towed home at five knots after sinking the Blucher, and of the success of the destroyers in foiling all efforts of the submarines to reach the crippled leviathan, was not the less thrilling for the quiet way in which it was told. The location of the injuries which she received is no longer discernible in some places owing to the reconstruction of the section where the shells burst; again, they are evident where patches have been put over injured plates. A very small percentage of German shells hit at 15,000 yards' range (over ten miles) in the early stages of the battle, but the screams of the salvos passing and the blasts of their own guns made an inconceivable tumult of sound to the ears of those stationed on the bridge. The Tiger had fewer scars to show as the result of the North Sea battle than her sister battleship-cruiser.

On the Queen Elizabeth the only visible signs of her experiences in the Dardanelles are a round space of new planking on deck where a shell penetrated and a dent on one of her 15-inch guns from a glancing shot. The Inteflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, suffered less injury there than in the Dardanelles, where she was struck by a mine and was under heavy fire from shore. A piece of the mine is kept in the wardrobe as a souvenir, and all the ships which have been in action had fragments of German shells which had come on board mounted as mementoes. The necessity for attending to damage received in battle had always been foreseen by the British naval authorities, thus ensuring prompt repairs when any ship should return injured in action. "But we had few repairs to make, and our energy and resources could be turned to the rapid construction of new fighting units, which continue to increase our ratio of superiority over the German fleet," an officer remarked.

I heard repeated sympathetic references to the sacrifices and the hardships of the army in its grilling year's war, while the battleships marked time in their long wait. However, if battle comes it will not last long, and every day's delay only sharpens the eagerness of officers and men. The only colour visible in that vast array of fighting ships, stretching into the misty horizon or stretching out against the grey background of the harbour, was the blue uniforms of the crews and occasional signal flags fluttering from the masts.

ORDERED TO SEA.

While we were on board Sir John Jellicoe's flagship a message was brought to the Commander-in-Chief, who called his flag secretary and spoke a few words to him, after which we learned that the whole Fleet was ordered to proceed to sea. Later, on board a destroyer at the entrance to the harbour, the guests watched that unprecedented procession of naval power make its exit, led by the graceful light cruisers and the flotillas of destroyers.

"Are not German submarines waiting outside?" we asked. "No doubt. Two or three are always there," an officer replied. "But the destroyers know how to keep them off."

Blithely cutting the choppy waves and with broad, foaming wakes, the destroyers, attendant satellites of the great fighting ships, ran in and out among them by virtue of superior speed, as confident in their evolutions as the hovering gulls on their wings. Indeed, wherever we had been on our trip we had seen the destroyers always on the move, flotilla blinking its signals to flotilla. It seemed that if a line had been drawn between the stern and the bow of any two battleships of that stately column issuing from its secure anchorage it would exactly measure the distance between any other two so splendidly were the intervals kept. The crews being out of sight added to the impression created by the grey armour and the mighty guns. We were able to identify the first Dreadnought and others of all types of progress since the revolution of naval warfare, up to the Queen Elizabeth class. Entranced one still watched the spectacle, with the head of the Fleet lost in the mist of approaching nightfall and the black clouds from the funnels. Eight, sixteen, twenty Dreadnoughts were counted as they went past with clockwork regularity, and out of other smoke clouds in the harbour more Dreadnoughts were coming before the King Edward VII. and other pre-Dreadnought classes had their turn.

The commander of the destroyer on board which we were looked at his watch and said that it was time to go as he must at a given moment take his appointed place in the Fleet. At 30 knots he cut smartly across the bows of a battleship to take the guests to the landing-place. Our last glimpse as we rounded the headland was of that seemingly endless column of ships, which stood between German ambition and the seas of all the world, still not free of the harbour, on its way to its unknown errand in the North Sea. Imagination became feeble at the thought of the actuality of that Armageddon should the German fleet ever give battle. In all the many pictures of war and preparedness for war one had ever witnessed, this was the most pregnant in its suggestion of irresistible and concentrated power, and the most impressive as a spectacle.

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**Stomach Disorders
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IRISHMEN'S TRENCH TOUR.**TIPPERARY EGGS & BUTTER IN FLANDERS.**

The deputation from the Irish Recruiting Council, consisting of Sir Nugent Everard, the O'Mahony (Mr. P. C. de L. O'Mahony), Mr. J. C. Porey, and Mr. H. S. Doig, who have been visiting trenches at the invitation of the War Office, have returned to Dublin. "We had a most interesting and at times most exciting experience," said Mr. Doig to a newspaper representative. "The thing that impressed me most was the appalling desolation of Ypres which we visited while it was under shelling. An earthquake could not have produced more appalling destruction."

I was very much struck by the cheerfulness and confidence among both officers and men. "Give me 100 British soldiers," an Irish general said to me in the trenches at Armentieres, "and I will make 200 German infantry look like rabbits any time you like." "Give us munitions," another general said, "and we will give you victories." Everywhere you go at the front officers of position ask the same questions—"What are you doing at home? Are you spending up the munitions?" "This is a war of iron-gutery," one said to me. "We can only fire the shells; we leave you to make them."

"A few miles behind our trenches I was shown an enormous factory which had been converted into a washhouse, where hundreds of French women were at washbasins washing shirts and socks for Tommy Atkins."

MORE HARDSHIP IN S. A. WAR. "You may tell them at home," a soldier said while he was oiling his rifle in the firing trench, "that we are being well looked after and that we want for nothing. I was through the South African War, where I had more hardships to the square inch than there are to the square mile in Flanders."

"I lunched one day with Brigadier-General Hickey. He gave my party a very plain lunch, for luxuries are not encouraged at the front. But he proudly told us that the eggs had come the day before from his place in Tipperary. I happened to be lunching the following day with the Irish Guards, and mentioned these Tipperary eggs to Captain T. Alexander. 'No doubt,' he said, 'and that is Tipperary butter you are eating.' Captain Alexander is one of four brothers all in the fighting line. "On the edge of a firing trench I saw a soldier's grave. His comrades had put a little fence of white sticks around it and planted flowers which were a blooming mass of colour, in strange contrast to the clay heaps and sandbags."

New taxes are to be raised in the Straits on tea, rubber, cocoa, cardamom and coconut produce.

The Singapore correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphs that at a mass meeting of Straits-born Chinese a resolution was passed offering their services to the Government in any capacity and voluntarily registering.

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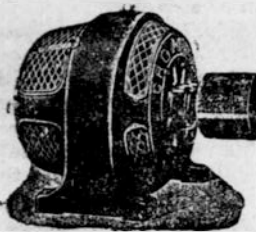
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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

MAGNESIUM AND ITS USES
IN WAR.

NEED FOR BRITISH SUPPLY.

A metal that plays an important part in modern warfare, and of which supplies have hitherto come almost entirely from Germany, is magnesium. It was discovered by Davy in 1808, who obtained it electrolytically, by which means it is also produced to-day, and the industry became transferred to Germany, where the metal is made largely at Hemelingen from the mineral carnallite.

Magnesium is produced by passing a current of about 1,000 amperes at a pressure of 8 volts through an anhydrous electrolyte consisting of the chlorides of magnesium, potassium, and sodium. There results a mixture of metallic particles and salts which are then separated, the metal globules being removed with pure magnesium chloride on the fused surface of which the pure metal collects, and is then ladled off and cast.

It is very unfortunate that the manufacture of magnesium in large quantities ever ceased in this country, for now we are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining ample supplies of a metal which is so essential for the production of star shells, flares, signal lights, and other devices employed in night fighting. We cannot look to the United States of America for much assistance in this direction, for the metal is not produced across the Atlantic, all American supplies having hitherto come from Germany. Such small stocks of magnesium as are held in New York are being sold at the famine price of 15s. per lb., the American demand being very keen on account of military requirements.

PROJECTED BRITISH FACTORY.

With the object of rendering the world independent of Germany for supplies of the metal, the possibility is now being considered of erecting works somewhere in England for the production of magnesium on a large scale. A difficulty confronting those contemplating the enterprise is that they do not know what is likely to be the possible demand for the metal. The Board of Trade might be thought likely to be of service in this direction, but it appears that our imports of metallic magnesium are not separately classified, being grouped under magnesium and its salts. No one seems to know exactly how much of the metal has been coming into this country in recent years. It is computed, however, that the world's consumption of magnesium is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 11,000 tons per annum, of which Germany is the chief consumer, to the extent, probably, of 4,000 tons, so it would seem safe to say that at least 2,000 tons of magnesium are required every year in this country in time of peace. It would thus appear that the setting up of a magnesium factory in this country would be justified. The factory would be able to supply not only the metal required in this country, but also the demands of our Allies and of America. There need be no difficulty about the ore, for, though Germany is well off in this respect, magnesium compounds are extremely widely distributed throughout the world.

Apart from its war uses, magnesium is essential for flashlight photography and in pyrotechnics; it can be used instead of zinc in voltaic batteries, and on account of its light weight—its specific gravity is but 1.74, as compared with 2.56 for aluminium—it is widely adopted for the manufacture of certain scientific instruments, notably balances. The metal turns in the lathe very well, and gives good screws and shafts.

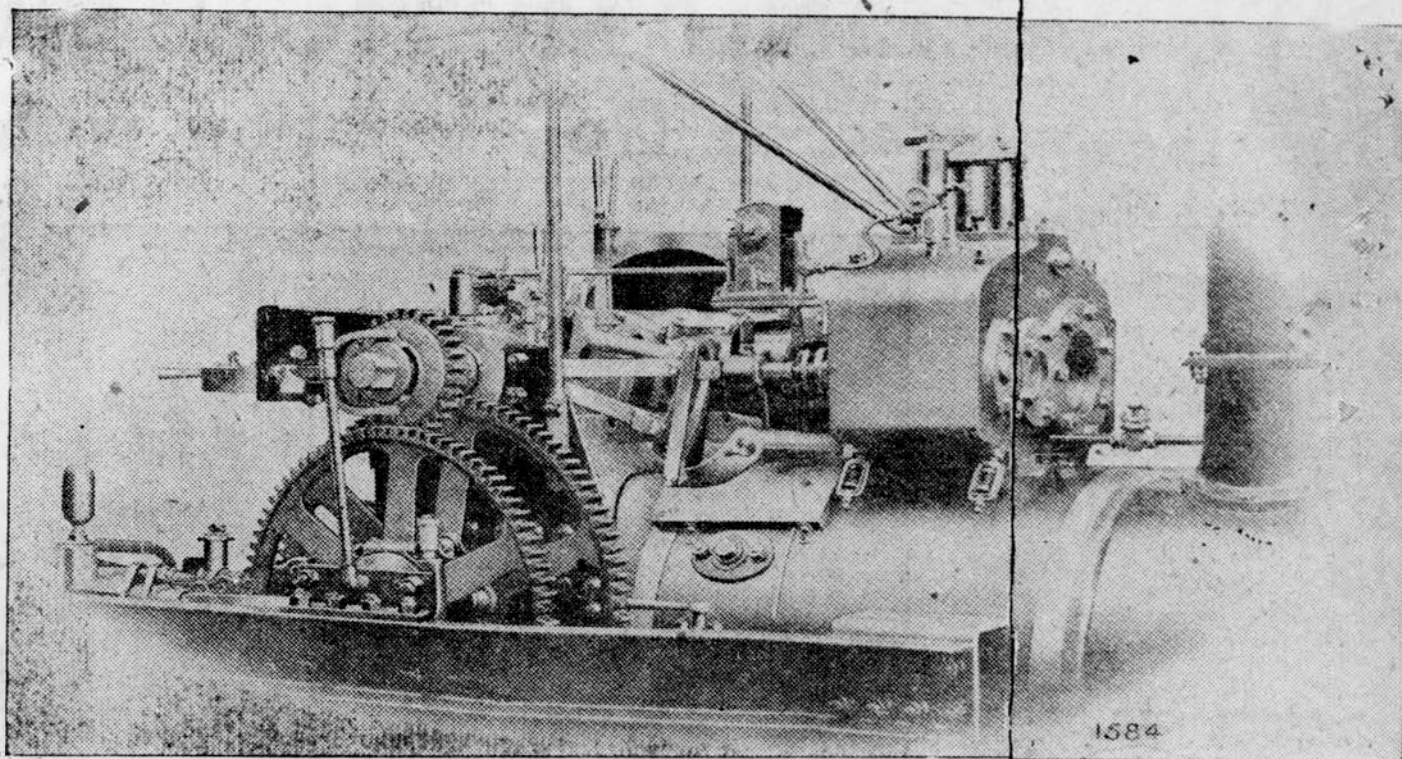
VALUABLE MAGNESIUM ALLOYS.

It combines with aluminium, thus producing valuable light alloys. Those containing 0.5 per cent, or more of magnesium have been shown to undergo a remarkable change when quenched in water from 500deg. Cent. The quenched alloys are actually softer than those slowly cooled, but on storage the hardness increases greatly. The process is thus quite unlike the hardening of steel and the hardened alloys are also more ductile as well as stronger instead of being brittle. An alloy containing 3.5 per cent, of copper and 0.5 per cent, magnesium, the rest being aluminium stands cold-working well after quenching from 500deg. The properties of the metal are independent of the amount of work applied before quenching. The more the metal is hardened by quenching, the greater is the strength and toughness obtained after subsequent cold-working. Toughening in oil at 200 deg. may be resorted to in certain cases, as when sharp screw threads have to be cut in the material. The increasing use of aluminium should be the means of bringing about the use of a proportionate amount of a metal which can so much improve its properties.

Copper, too, benefits by the addition of magnesium during the process of refining, the lighter metal being employed for removing the last traces of oxygen from copper that has been partially refined in the usual manner.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, quite apart from the present heavy demand for magnesium for war purposes, the metal must continue to be needed in large quantities after the war for industrial purposes, and that unless we are prepared to establish this new industry here, we shall find the German metal again predominating over and the world's markets when peace is once more restored.

LATEST MOTOR TRACTION APPARATUS.



THE CLAYTON ENGINE AND TWO-SPEED GEAR.

THE CLAYTON DESIGN.

As a notable example of the saturated traction type the features of the Clayton design are thus described by Mr. Mortimer Rose, M.Sc. in the "Cassier's Engineering Monthly." This vehicle is of the five-ton size, and being shod with rubber tyres its legal maximum speed is eight miles an hour. The boiler is of the Belpaire locomotive type, which has been adopted because of the following advantages possessed by this design:—

(a). This type allows of the largest heating surface for a lorry boiler. The evaporative efficiency is therefore a maximum.
(b). The firebox crown is directly stayed to the roof stays "a," which are screwed into both plates. These stays are riveted over on the outside at "b" and tightened by nuts "d" in the firebox. This direct method of staying the firebox crown plate adds greatly to the strength of this part of the boiler and is preferable to the design entailing the use of cumbersome roof bars.
(c). Advantages accruing from this latter feature are improved water circulation and greater steam space available.

PATCHING TYRES.

SAVE YOUR OLD OUTER COVERS.

Worn out outer covers fetch so little as scrap nowadays that it is worth while, occasionally, to cut up a cover to utilise it for patching purposes. The bead must first be removed and this is best performed with a roughly ground knife, using it with a sawing action. The cover is next cut through so that the rubber tread can be dealt with. Using care and considerable strength the tread can be stripped off. The fingers alone are not sufficiently powerful, and it is best to hold the canvas portion in the vice, while a pair of pinners will be required to get a good grip on the rubber. It will save a deal of time if the operation be performed slowly, taking only small "bites" so that the rubber is not unduly stretched, and thus weakened and caused to tear. The cover is then cut up into suitable sections.

We now come to the most important part of beveling these patches, and unless it is done properly there is certain to be ultimate trouble due to friction damaging the air tube. The method of beveling is best explained by the aid of the sketch. So that there shall be no sharp line at the junction of the patch with the inside of the cover we are repairing, the patch must be chamfered off gradually to a thin edge. This chamfering is performed on two edges of what we will call the front side of the patch, i.e., that side in contact with the tube. The two remaining edges of the patch will also require to be bevelled, but in this case it is done on the back of the patch, and it is necessary in order to get the patch to bed down properly into the cover near the beads.

The patch is fixed in position after having received two or three coats of rubber solution, and a refinement, preventing the slightest fear of damage to the air tube, is to solution a thin sheet of canvas over it, paying particular care to the edges. These patches on account of their thickness and strength, cannot blow through I have successfully repaired a burst two inches long.

A NEW SAFETY SIGNALLING BELL.

According to the "Electrician" in a Paper read at the annual meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining and Electrical Engineers, Professor Thornton described an electric signalling bell, in which sparking at the trembler contact was prevented so as to ensure safety from explosion. By means of a new device which could be fitted to any signalling bell the current giving rise to the spark was diverted through a by-pass, so that the high potential causing the spark was avoided. Dr. Wheeler, of the Home Office, has testified to the apparatus.

ELECTRICAL RAIN-MAKING.

A correspondent of the "Sydney Sun" says that Mr. J. G. Balsillie, wireless expert of the Commonwealth, believes that he can command rain by a novel invention which will have much the same effect on the clouds as a series of mountain peaks. He is about to begin experiments, which, if successful, will prove revolutionary. Large scale experiments, with the object of causing artificial rain, are to be made at the cost of the New South Wales Government.

For four years Mr. Balsillie has been conducting research work with the idea of discovering means of artificially causing rain. He proposes to create at a high altitude a discharge centre of electricity. For this purpose he will draw from a suitable generating plant a supply of current which will be discharged in two forms at a very high potential from a balloon anchored at a height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. To Australia the question of rainfall is of the utmost importance and any means which will ensure an increase of the rainfall must be of untold benefit. Mr. Balsillie believes that if all the clouds which pass over Australia can be made to discharge their moisture while over the land, the rainfall can not only be increased, but regulated.

Experiments made by him have led him to believe that ionisation through the ultra-violet rays of the sun does not exist in the atmosphere generally any closer to the earth's surface than within 50,000 feet. In the absence of this ionisation the moisture-bearing clouds do not contain the necessary nuclei on which the moisture can condense. If there are no nuclei there can be no condensation. His problem has been how to provide these required nuclei, and further, how to electrify the minute drops of moisture in the cloud so that mutual attraction may be set up among them. Assuming this to be done, the result must be that the minute drops of moisture coalesce on the nuclei, and continue growing in volume until gravitation draws them down to the earth. Mr. Balsillie's suggestion for carrying out experiments on a large scale, to prove his laboratory work, was received with scepticism. However, in Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier for New South Wales, Mr. Balsillie found a sympathetic listener. Mr. Holman, appreciating the immense possibilities of Mr. Balsillie's idea, appointed a Scientific Committee to report on the Balsillie device, and advise the Premier regarding its scientific basis. This Committee had a five hours' discussion with Mr. Balsillie and unanimously decided to investigate his device. It is anticipated that nothing like a complete knowledge of the new art of rain-making will be gained until the field experiments have been conducted over a long period. Mr. Balsillie believes that it will be possible by having a number of stations erected on the lines of the prevailing winds to secure from all the clouds that come inland the whole of the moisture they contain. One result that he anticipates will follow the establishment of these rain-making stations is that natural thunderstorms and lightning will cease.

PRIMITIVE BRIDGES.

Bridges are of ancient origin. Possibly the earliest types were constructed with tree trunks thrown across the stream; at other times large stones were hurled into the river to form piers, on which was constructed a flooring of stones or timber. Several of this latter type, says "Engineering," appear to have been built in England, and in Devonshire the remains of a stone bridge constructed across the Dart are still to be seen. There are three piers, each composed of six layers of granite slabs above the foundation. The top coverings are about 15 feet long by 6 feet wide, the whole mass being entirely held together by its own weight.

TAR AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

We have just had a very notable exemplification of how necessity may lead to invention, not by haphazard methods but by the studied application of scientific knowledge, says the "Indian Engineering." It will be remembered that shortly before the outbreak of war the Iron and Steel Institute elected Mr. Adolphe Grenier, the eminent Belgian metallurgist, to be their President for the year. It was not then foreseen that disaster was soon to overtake practically all the Belgian steel manufacturers, and that the President himself was to be a serious sufferer. The Cockerill Company with which he was connected had for a time to stop all work; but after the worst stage of disorganisation had passed, it was decided to resume work to some extent in the interests of the working-class population, and to execute some at least of the orders that were on hand. No gas coal could be obtained in the country, nor could any be imported from England, and the only fuel available was a certain amount of coal tar from the coke ovens. Accordingly, one of the open-hearth furnaces was repaired and experimented with and by repeated modifications of the appliances was made to work successfully with the tar. The tar was delivered to the sprayers under a uniform pressure of half an atmosphere, and was sprayed by compressed air at three atmospheres. Hot air was admitted above the injector at an angle of 45 degrees for combustion purposes. The furnace was only a twelve-ton one and was run for ten weeks, during which 215 charges were burned yielding a total of 1,986 tons of steel of varying composition. As explained, the operation was not continuous but had to be carried on with modifications from time to time as the progress of work suggested. Under these conditions the average consumption of tar worked out to 300 lbs. per ton of steel which included the amounts required for lighting up and for heating during stoppages. A continuous run would add only 250 lbs. per ton of steel. The proportion of pig iron found necessary was 28 per cent. The results were considered so satisfactory that a second furnace of 25 tons capacity has been built, and has been in operation since the beginning of April, in which the appliances have been adapted exclusively to the burning of coal tar. The root of the furnace suffers less damage than by the burning of coke-oven gas, but the bricks of the checker work are found to be coated with a film of carbonaceous matter which some means must be devised for eliminating.

JACKET WATER TEMPERATURE AND FRICTION LOSSES IN MOTORS.

Mr. S. R. Thomas, an expert in motor engineering, writing in an American exchange, gives particulars of some tests made to determine the relative importance of jacket water temperature on regard to friction losses in gasoline (petrol) motors. Tests were made on a 3 1/2 in. by 4 in. 4-cycle, 4-cylinder motor with thermo-siphon cooling, recirculating splash lubrication, and 176-71 cubic inch piston displacement; medium weight oil was used. Three tests were made, the first with cold city water run through the water-jacket in large volume, entering at an average temperature of 42.8 deg. Fahr. and leaving at 45.9 deg. Fahr. In the second the water entered at 93 deg. Fahr. and left at 98.5 deg. Fahr. The third test was made with water entering at 192.2 deg. Fahr. and leaving at 194 deg. Fahr. The tests showed that for a temperature increase of approximately 100 deg. the friction loss decreased, but not nearly at the rate that might have been expected from the first two tests. The fact that the temperature of the water leaving the motor in the last test was 3 deg. lower than that of the water upon entering the motor shows that the temperature to which the cylinder walls were raised by the piston friction was less than the temperature of the water supplied to the jackets. The conclusion to be drawn is that cooling water should be heated so that it

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The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

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by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright
 "The Mislending Lady," "The Ghost Breaker,"
 "The Man from the Sea," Etc.
 The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALLMENTS.
 Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has won himself out by overwork. His son, Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences before she will marry. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a rascally track man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

In Pauline's latest adventure she casts her with smugglers under the domination of plecters. The installment that follows deals with the plot.

Continued from Saturday.

CHAPTER XIX.

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 "Don't forget my smugglers," admonished Pauline. "Where do we start?"
 "I can't say exactly," Harry replied. "You must be ready to leave at any time and under any circumstances. We may get the secret message next week or this morning—I can't tell. Good-by."
 As he opened the door a gust of wind swept his coat about him and made him shiver. "Hope it isn't this morning," he exclaimed. "It's no weather for a sail."
 When he had gone, Pauline went to the window of the drawing room and looked out upon the swaying wind-lashed trees of the park and the gray drizzle that fagged the air. Her gaze was wistful. She quite disagreed with Harry. To her this day of evil omen in the midst of Summer seemed ideal for adventure. In the stories of adventure there was always a convenient thunder storm to shroud and yet luridly illumine the principal murder.

She did not know that in another room near by the watchful Owen was doing precisely the same thing. Only the restlessness of Owen seemed to have a definite meaning. He paced the room nervously at intervals, and always returned to the window.
 He seemed to be waiting for something. So did Pauline.
 He seemed to know what he was waiting for. Pauline did not; she knew that vague surmises and fascinating dreams. She sat down and tried again to work. The listless click of the typewriting keys reached the ears of Owen, who smiled even in his excited suspense.
 "She will have another story to write tomorrow, perhaps," he muttered. Then, as his eyes turned again to the window, he added between grinding teeth: "Yes, by Jove, she will."
 What Owen saw on the street below gave him much greater pleasure than it gave to Bemis, the stately butler, who answered a ring at the doorbell a moment later.
 To Bemis's astonished gaze appeared four callers such as never before had dared approach the portal of the Marvin mansion in all his years of service. Slouching figures clad in oilskins and sallow, evil

faces framed in dripping sou'westers, they appeared while they engaged the butler.
 "What do you mean by coming here? Do off instantly," he commanded.
 "Looky here, love don't talk like that now," said the leader of the group. "We just want a half of a short word with Miss Pauline Marvin."
 "That is out of the question. Will you go or shall I call the police?" Bemis was closing the door without waiting for a reply when he heard a soft foot-fall behind him.
 "What is it, Bemis?" came the slow query of Owen.
 "A band of ruffians, sir—fishermen, I take it—asking to see Miss Marvin."
 "Did you tell Miss Marvin?"
 "Indeed, it didn't occur to me, sir. Such rascally-looking fellows, I told them to be off."
 "Oh, let them wait a moment, Bemis. It's adventure, you know. Tell them to wait."
 "Outside, of course, sir."
 "No, let them come inside," said Owen in his voice of benevolence. "I will speak to Miss Marvin."
 If Bemis had not been struck dumb by the command he probably would have flatly rebelled. As it was, he held the door open in throbbing silence while the damp, dismal quartet shuffled into the hall.
 Pauline quickly answered Owen's rap. He was smiling whimsically as he faced her. "I ask your pardon for interrupting," he said, "but there are some strange men down stairs with a secret message for you. Shall I have Bemis send them away, or—"

Pauline arose rapturously. It was as if a prayer had been answered, a premonition fulfilled.
 "Oh, no, indeed," she cried. "I must see them. I was expecting—that is—do they look as if they might be—smugglers, Owen?"
 The secretary laughed. "Well, I might say they do," he answered. He stepped to the top of the stairs and made a sign to Bemis, who, fairly trembling with astonishment, escorted the strange visitors to Pauline's door.
 "Well, speak up; what is it you wish to say to Miss Marvin?" demanded Owen.
 "It ain't for nobody but her. I got to tell it to her alone," said the leader.
 "That is absurd. We do not know—"

Pauline interrupted him eagerly. "Yes, let him speak to me alone. I am sure it is important for us to do as he says," she commanded.
 He followed through the door and stood bareheaded in the rain watching Pauline and her four companions enter the huge covered car that had swung to the gate. Pauline turned and waved him a merry farewell as the car started. As he stepped back into the soft warmth of the mansion he was rubbing his hands and laughing to himself.
 Fifth avenue was deserted in the drizzle, and as any eyes from the high mansion windows watched the departure of the strange party in the automobile none was curious enough to question.
 The machine glided east, and crossing the Manhattan Bridge over the East River, was soon making speed along the empty roads of the Long Island south shore.
 Pauline was eager and exultant, although something in the studied silence of her companions awakened a vague uneasiness within her. They would answer direct questions with rough politeness, but they would not be drawn into fascinating tales of their dangerous past. Pauline surmised that the business in hand—probably the running of a gauntlet of revenue cutters with a load of foreign treasure—was weighing heavily upon them.

Along the shore road the wind was a biting gale. The rain had stopped but at noon



This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline at the Mercy of the Villainous Smugglers.

Owen seemed to hesitate, but soon followed Bemis, who had instantly withdrawn. The spokesman of the newcomers stepped close to Pauline.
 "I was to tell ya we're smugglers. Mr. Harry, he sent us. He said for you to come wid us, an' there ain't no time to spare."
 "I am to go with you—now?" she asked, bewildered but delighted.
 "Yes, ma'am; we got a auty-moble 'round the corner. It'll be a long trip, so we bring ya these." He pulled from under his arm a sleek new suit of oilskins and a sou'wester.
 Pauline blushed, but took them, and started for her room. She passed Owen in the hall.
 "What on earth are you going to do?" he asked in feigned amazement.
 "Please, please don't be stupid and ask questions," she pleaded. "I am going to put on these things and drive away into the storm. If I knew any more I should be bored."

In a few minutes she returned clad in the garments of the sea and quite pleased with her appearance.
 "Are they not becoming?" she queried archly of Owen.
 "What is there that is not?" he answered, "but—"

She held up a protesting finger. "Now I told you not to be fussy. I am going."
 "Then I must come, too; it is my duty."
 "They are ordered to bring me alone. You would spoil everything," she pointed.
 "What can I say—how can I explain to Mr. Harry?"
 Pauline laughed airily. "Oh, he'll not mind. Harry is a dear. Do you know, I actually believe Harry is waking up. Good-by." She led the way out of the house while Bemis fled to the recesses of the kitchen, his world fallen under him.
 Owen laid a hand on the shoulder of the smuggler leader.
 The man turned. He saw something small and shining in Owen's palm, and drew back as if from a blow.
 "No, no—not that," he whispered. "There's nothin' like that in this bargain, Mr. Owen."
 "Take it, Perry. It is for your own protection. It is quick and silent and sure. You need not use it except to save yourself in case of trouble."
 The man took the thing gingerly and swiftly concealed it. "Ah, right Mr. Owen," he growled, "but I don't like even to have it along. I ain't never used one yet."

Owen slapped his shoulder encouragingly. "Good-by, Perry, and good luck," he said.
 He followed through the door and stood bareheaded in the rain watching Pauline and her four companions enter the huge covered car that had swung to the gate. Pauline turned and waved him a merry farewell as the car started. As he stepped back into the soft warmth of the mansion he was rubbing his hands and laughing to himself.
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the skies were dusk-grey and lowering. For more than an hour now no vehicle had passed them. They seemed to be driving into a less and less inhabited section.
 They flashed past a small rickety pier round which the high waves were crashing venomously, and just beyond, in a crotch of crossroads they drew up in front of a deserted road-house.
 The road-house was like the pier, broken and weather beaten. Once a gay meeting place of pleasure seekers, it had enjoyed its brief period of prosperity, and like a worn out reveler, had sunk, decrepit, to decay. It had kept alive as a gambling den after it had failed as a hostelry, and broken tables and a smashed roulette wheel covered with the dust of years told still the story of the raid that had finished it completely as a human habitation.
 "Here's where we meet Mr. Harry," said the leader, Perry, to Pauline. "You just follow me. If he ain't here now he will be mighty soon. We're a little early."
 "But the boat—where is the boat?" inquired Pauline with anxiety.
 Perry laughed a bit nervously. "She'll

pick us up at the pier down yonder," he replied. "But they's things to do before then, Miss. We don't make no trips by daylight, you know."
 Pauline was fascinated anew. It was, then to be a voyage in the dark, on an unlighted vessel, creeping stealthily among the watchful cutters to the side of some smuggling schooner from far seas and lands. In her expectant ardor she was fearless of even the grim old road-house towards which Perry was now leading the way.
 The wind rattled the old-fashioned shutters on the upper windows and the whole frame of the structure creaked dimly. But it was a solid door which Perry unlocked and held open for Pauline.
 They stepped into what had been the bar and gaming room of the place. The wrecked paraphernalia lay amid the ruins of once splendid furniture. The dusty rampart of the bar stood like a tombstone over the grave of cheer.
 Pauline moved forward a few steps into the gloomy room. She heard the door close behind her.

"What a strange place," she said. "Do you live here or is it just a hiding place?"
 Perry did not answer and she turned quickly. A little cry of surprise escaped her. Perry was not in the room.
 Suspicion gripped her and she sprang at the door, but the click of the key in the lock told her she was again imprisoned. A low laugh sounded outside.
 For the first time she noticed that the two windows of the room were covered with iron bars. She tried the windows and when she had opened them she tugged at the bars. The effort was as futile as her pleading cries to her captors.
 She could see Perry returning to the machine. She waved her arms from the window and called again and again. The men paid no attention to her, but neither did they show any intention of departing. They were all out of the car now, stamping the kinks out of their long cramped limbs.
 Pauline turned from the window and began a half eager, half frightened inspection of the place. Behind a pile of rubbish she saw another door. Its glass panel had been broken. It seemed to lead nowhere, for it was in the center wall but she dug away the debris from in front of it and wrenched it wide.
 Within was nothing but a rusty box with a small shelf at about the level of her elbows; but Pauline gasped with quick triumph as she saw the dust-covered bell-box of a telephone above the shelf.
 She found the telephone in the door. Her hands trembled as she lifted it. Fear succeeded her thrill of hope. She felt certain that the wires had been cut. She held her breath as she lifted the receiver and waited for Central's answer.
 A second passed—another. They seemed like hours. There was a dull twanging in her ears, but was it not the whirring of the wind outside? She clattered the hook up and down till tiny dust clouds danced away from it and choked her. Her heart beats pulsed fiercely through her temples, but suddenly seemed to stop entirely as the bored voice of an operator afar off droned a weary "Number, please?" over the wire.
 There was a directors' meeting in progress in the offices of the Marvin Motors Company. In a comfortable-sized, plainly furnished room in the great Woolworth tower, from the windows of which one could gaze over all the mighty city and far along the shores of Long Island, Harry Marvin was discussing with his colleague the plans for a new factory in the West.
 The telephone buzzed at Harry's elbow. "Hello, hello, Polly. What—"

He stopped. His face blanched with alarm. His eyes roamed fearfully to those of the startled directors leaning near. Over the wire, in a faint far voice—but unmistakably the voice of Pauline—had come the



This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. The Smugglers in the Marvin Home Caution the Adventurous Pauline

broken message:
 "I am a prisoner at Bayport on the South Shore. Help—"
 Harry began to pound the call-hook frantically.
 "Get me back that connection—get it quick. I'll give you a thousand dollars—ten thousand. Get back that connection. What? No answer? Wire dead? They've cut it. They heard her call."
 He was almost shouting to himself. He sprang from his chair oblivious of all around him. The amazed directors rushed towards him, fell back before him as he rushed to the door, called after him vainly as he dashed through the main office and away.
 "Telephone to Whitley's Garage, Brooklyn, to have a car at Atlantic avenue for me in five minutes. I'll take the subway over. Tell 'em it's life and death. Tell 'em anything to make 'em do it quick!"
 Harry spoke rapidly, but he was cool now.
 At that moment, in the deserted road-

(Continued on page 15.)

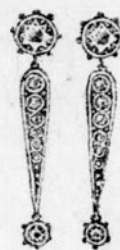


This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Owen delivers the unsuspecting Pauline to his confederates.

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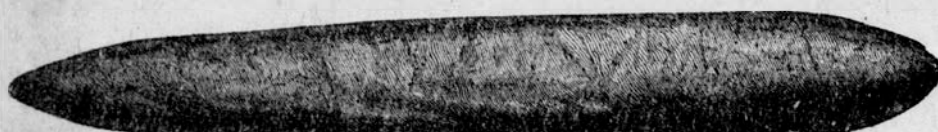
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SPAIN AND THE WAR.

DIVIDED COUNSELS.

INSIDIOUS GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

"The Times" has received from a well-informed French correspondent a report upon the division of opinion in Spain in regard to the war, from which our contemporary publishes the following extracts:—

King Alfonso and his Government have been able to maintain the neutrality of Spain, but the Spanish Press is divided into partisans with the Allies and partisans with Germany. These two camps are at open war. This hostility between "Francophiles" and "Germanophiles," which began with the war, has become more and more embittered and more violent in its manifestations, especially since it has become clear to all Spaniards that their country will remain neutral to the end.

Passionate discussion of future events, which are not likely to be governed by any act or will of their own, is one of the favourite occupations of the Spaniard. Discussions upon the war are, so to speak, "without prejudice." Free rein can be given to the imagination in the full assurance that the words uttered will never be transformed into reality. Certain articles in the Spanish Press produce a singular impression. Problems of high policy are discussed in high-sounding language; we are told that great events are in progress in Europe, but the impression created is that the war is mostly a subject for rhetoric.

Spaniards had not before the outbreak of this war been reserved in taking sides for or against France. Very few Spaniards know France well. Many of them love her, many hate or fear her. Among her enemies must be numbered those who are under the influence of the clergy, which is very powerful, and is hostile to France. There are, too, those who have long been won over to the German cause, thanks to skilful and systematic German propaganda. This propaganda has been carried on for 10 years past, and we now see its results. Nor must it be forgotten that the attitude of France in regard to Morocco has on occasion, especially a few years ago, savoured of a conscious superiority. This attitude is one to be avoided with Spaniards; they neither forgive nor forget it.

THE KING'S ATTITUDE.

Generally speaking, many Spanish Liberals are Francophil, as, indeed, are all the Republicans. King Alfonso, they say, one day explained:—"Only I and the rabble are really Francophil." His Majesty may well have made this remark. He certainly is fond of France, but it is not only the rabble that shares this sympathy with him. There are, too, many representatives of the intellectual elite who have repeatedly and in public borne witness to their sympathy with the Allied cause.

Many members of the Conservative Party, on the other hand, take the side of Germany. It is easier to understand why they should be opposed to France than to understand why they should be Germanophil; but Spaniards are not given to stopping half-way where questions of sentiment are concerned, and those reactionaries in Spain who are opposed to the ideas for which France stands, make common cause, at any rate in their spoken words, with our enemies without realizing that the triumph of Germany would signify the destruction of all that they hold dear. It might perhaps have been good policy to give the reactionaries and clericals in Spain to understand that we are not concerned to attract them into our camp, but that for Catholic and traditionalist Spain there could be no greater disaster than a German victory. German agents have stuck at nothing in order to gain over to their cause the Catholics of Spain, and the story that William II. is a Catholic is one of their favourite devices.

Spain, as a whole, is little and badly informed; but the country is all the more ready to carry its opinions to extremes and all the more passionate in defending them. The Spanish Press derives such information as it gets from the belligerents. The Germans go so far as to publish German journals in Spanish. On the basis of such information as they can get, Spanish journalists compose their articles, or embroider them, with the kind of fanciful elaboration which they know to be suited to the tastes of their readers. There are news sheets in Spain which do not weary of announcing the inevitable collapse of the Allies and the triumph of Germany, who is the embodiment of order and of scientific organization. The Allies, hate Spain, and declare that Germany alone loves and understands her.

MILITARY ADMIRATION OF GERMAN.

Several Conservative journals which are hostile to the Allies express this hostility in a moderate enough form, but the articles which they publish are calculated to exhibit the mistakes and defects of France and of England, and they insist upon the strength of Germany, an argument to which the realist side, the "hard" side, of the Spanish character is extremely sensitive. As might have been expected, the military journals, even when they endeavour to be impartial, are manifestly pro-German. Germany is for them the one and only military Power towards which they turn like doile

and admiring pupils. The articles in these journals reflect the deep-seated conviction that Germany, the land of military discipline, of order, and of authority, cannot be beaten.

The point to understand about this attitude of the Spanish Press is that at bottom the European war is, in a sense, merely a pretext for continuing the domestic war between Republicans and Clericals and between Liberals and Conservatives. This war at home carries them away to such a pitch that the readers of these articles think only confusedly of the distant events on the battlefields of Europe. When in a little village in the Province of Toledo the priest, asking for the offertory after Mass, says, "Germany needs guns; we good Catholics are bound to help her to get them," the congregation, and not least of all the priest himself, hope that the "German guns" will in some mysterious way arrive upon the scene and bring to reason an alcalde or some municipal councillor of the larty which they detest.

As for England's part in the war, Spaniards regard the struggle chiefly as one between her and Germany. Some even go so far as to attribute to Great Britain the chief part in the great drama, because she rose in defence of Belgium; and some of these, again, believe that the intervention of the naval and colonial might of the British Empire will ensure the ultimate triumph of the Allies.

RIB USED TO REPAIR BROKEN LEG.

SURGEON'S NOVEL OPERATION ON A DUSTMAN.

A novel experiment is being made at the Temperance Hospital, Hampstead-road. A piece of bone was taken from one of the patient's ribs, with the object of grafting it into one of the bones of his leg.

The patient is Charles Daniels, a young dustman of 24 years of age, living in Wedmore-garden, Holloway, who was admitted to the hospital on July 12, suffering from a serious compound and comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula of the right leg, sustained in Highgate-road through his being thrown from his dustcart.

A portion of the tibia, about the size of a 5s. piece, but irregular in shape, was found to be missing, and the efforts of the surgeons are directed towards replacing the missing portion with the piece from the rib.

It is said that they are quite sanguine of the success of the operation, and that instead of losing his leg as was at first anticipated, the patient will eventually be able to use it as well as he uses his left leg.

INVISIBLE WARSHIPS.

EFFECT OF BLACK AND GREY STRIPES.

According to Renter's correspondent at New York, an invisible battleship—one which cannot be seen at sea when it is inside the horizon line—is now being striven for by the United States Navy. Following the experiments of Mr. Abbott H. Thayer, an Englishman, navy officials are conducting a series of tests which promise to solve the problem. Mr. Thayer, in studying the coloration of wild animals, particularly water fowl, noted at what distance their colour enabled them to become invisible to the naked eye and through glasses. Last year Mr. Thayer demonstrated before navy officers that under certain conditions the model of a torpedo-boat painted by him could not be seen, while a similar vessel painted battle grey was plainly visible. American navy officers express the belief that it is only a question of time when the super-Dreadnought can be made practically invisible at the range at which naval battles are now fought. At Newport, where the experiments are being conducted, vessels have been painted in various ways to test their visibility. The most elusive combination thus far discovered consists of horizontal, irregular, serpentine lines of black paint along the sides of the vessels, with a background of battle grey. The serpentine curves correspond substantially to the waves of the sea, and the mixed colours conform in part to the mottled surface of the water. The funnels, on the other hand, are painted in irregular spirals, and it is said that destroyers painted in that way are more nearly invisible close at hand than at a greater distance.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE.

(Continued from page 14.)

house, two men were holding Pauline while the others stood in angry consultation around the telephone booth.

"I thought you said you'd been all over the place. I thought you said it was safe," snarled Perry at one of the group who cowered under his glare.

"I did," stammered the man. "I did go all over it. But who'd a thought to find a telephone in a dump like this here?"

"How do ya suppose they ran the pool-room here two years ago without a telephone?" yelled Perry. "I'll see ya get cut off the dough list for this. Ya won't get a cent."

He snatched up the telephone which he had just cut from its wires and hurled it against the farther wall. Then he caught Pauline brutally by the throat.

"Did ya get him or didn't ya?" he growled at Pauline for the tenth time.

She looked at him defiantly without answering.

"If they hadn't said not to hurt ya, I'd make ya tell quick enough. Now we got it all to do over again. Now we got to take her some're else."

"May be she never got no one, though," suggested one of the group.

"An' may be I'm takin' chances on a job like this," thundered Perry. "No, sir not in a gamblin' house. Bring her along."

To be continued.

This story will be shown in picture on 9th October, 1915.

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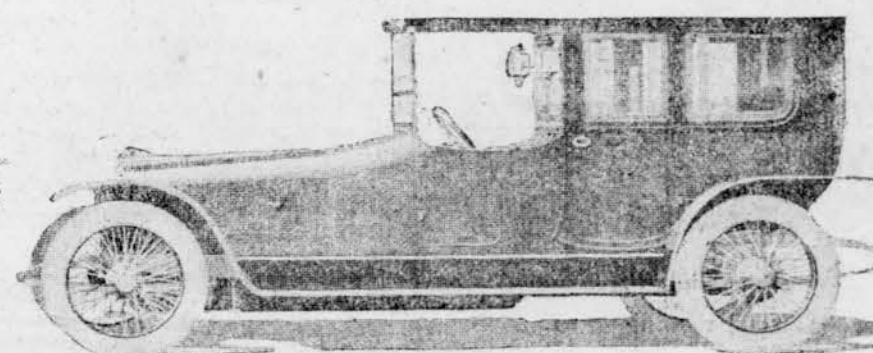
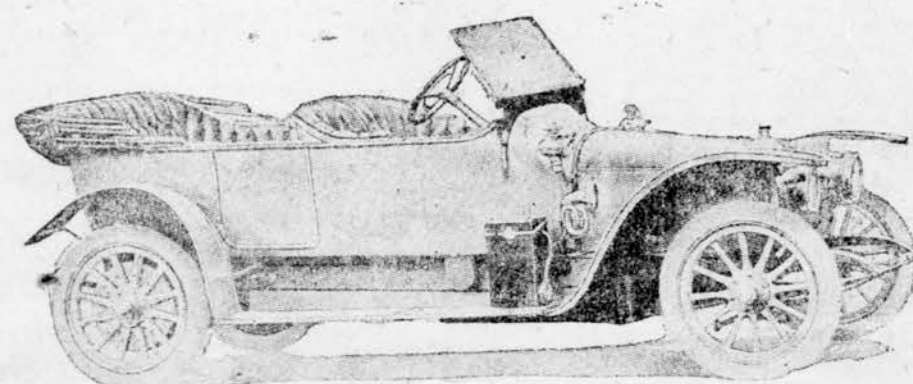
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